Tuesday, February 21, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1956

(17*th February to* 15*th March* 1956)

सत्यमेव जयते

TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(*Vol. I contains Nos.* 1 *to* 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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GIPN—S3—66—Lok Sabha—23-3-57—840

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 21st February, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

*108. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders in respect of the Rourkela Steel Plant have been issued;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what percentage of the total equipment that is required to be procured on the basis of global tenders is covered by these tenders?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir, for some sections of the Steel Works.

(b) All the relative tender papers were available for sale by the first and second week of October, 1955.

(c) These tenders cover about 25% of the value of the total equipment to be procured.

Shri Bansal: May I know if the firm of Krupp and Demag has also tendered?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: These tenders are now being scrutinised and I am not in a position to divulge at this stage as to who are all the people that have tendered.

Shri Bansal: Is he aware of the rumour that is in the country that perhaps the Krupp and Demag have not tendered?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the same question in another form. He wanted a positive answer; now he asks whether he is in a position to deny.

Shri Bansal: May I know if any Indian firm has tendered?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I am not going to allow this question. They are all sealed tenders, I think. Hon. Member knows too well about these, having regard to his own position in the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Bansal: May I know whether these tenders were issued at the time when they were scheduled in the original agreement or there has been some delay? If there has been some delay, what is it due to?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I cannot say with any degree of certainty whether the agreement prescribed the dates for the issue of tenders; I am afraid I will have to look it up. So far as delay is concerned; all avoidable delay will be eliminated.

Dr. Rama Rao: There is now a Press report that there are efforts at coordinating British, Russian and German experts in the steel plants. If the German tender has not yet been accepted, may I know how the German experts come into the picture and what are the plans for this coordination?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am not responsible for Press reports.

Shri Bansal: On account of the fact that these tenders have been issued quite late, may I know whether

there will be some delay in the completion of the project and if so when is it hoped that steel will begin to be produced?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of delays is purely relative. But we hope that production will start by the end of 1958.

TRAINING FACILITIES

***110. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of the scheme providing training facilities for technicians approved by the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.; and

(b) the progress made in regard to the implementation of that scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 40].

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire what is the maximum number of persons that can be taken up for training in the factory under the scheme?

Shri Satish Chandra: The number of trainees is one hundred graduate apprentices and ninety trade apprentices.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if Government is going to give any priority to such of those trained persons who have not yet been absorbed in the service of the factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sindri tries to absorb generally all those for whom there are vacancies but there is no guarantee of employment.

EXHIBITIONS

***111. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to convert the Indian Industries Fair area into a permanent exhibition; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is also a proposal to exhibit products of particular branches of the Indian Industry for stipulated periods and thus to continue the exhibition round the year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the matter is under consideration.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what the Government is doing with the present site and the present structures?

Shri Karmarkar: Three of the structures are proposed to be there; they are of a permanent nature. But as I said the matter is under discussion between our Ministry and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government has in view any exhibition by the Government or by any private agency to be held there in the near future and if it is so when do we expect that the exhibition to come into being?

Shri Karmarkar: The idea is to have a sort of a permanent exhibition. But the matter, as I said, is under consideration—whether there should be an exhibition by the private parties or whether it should be only Government exhibition, etc. are all matters for consideration.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if the terms offered by the foreign countries who had their stalls here have been accepted by the Government and if so, what are the major terms on which Government is going to take over the permanent buildings?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am sorry, I cannot precisely understand the import of the hon. lady Member's question. If she can perhaps give some more details, I will endeavour to answer it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I explain?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri Karmarkar: By way of supplementing what my hon. colleague has said, I may say this to the hon. lady Member. Two buildings which have cove over to us—the United States and the Chinese—will be there. I do not know if that satisfies the hon. Member at the moment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad—absent. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury—absent.

If both the hon. Members are absent, what is the purpose of clubbing the two hon. Members? Next question.

SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT

***113. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions No. 625 and 1021 on the 7th and 20th December, 1955 respectively and state;

(a) whether the American firm has since submitted the Project Report for the installation of a Synthetic Oil Plant;

(b) if so, whether all the Reports in this connection have been examined by the Experts Committee; and

(c) what decision has since been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) The reports are still under the consideration of the Experts Committee.

(c) No decision has been taken so far.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was the report of the American firm received?

Shri Satish Chandra: It was received in December.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Was there any meeting of the Experts Committee after the receipt of this report?

Shri Satish Chandra: I cannot tell, the dates on which they met. The papers received in December from that firm have been sent to the Committee for examination and I think they are considering it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Has the examination of the two project reports been concluded or are all these three reports being simultaneously examined by them?

Shri Satish Chandra: These reports are being examined by the Experts Committee. The two earlier reports were examined but there is no likelihood of the larger scheme being taken up due to sufficient finance not being available in the next Plan. The entire scheme may have to be re-cast so as to bring it within certain limit. The question is being discussed with various firms who have submitted the Reports.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS

***115. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter-State gang were selling faked compensation claims involving several crores of rupees to prospective purchasers of evacuee property in Delhi;

(b) whether the gang had printed claim forms and forged the seals of claim verifying officers;

(c) whether any properties have been sold to persons having such faked claims; and

(d) if so, the value of such properties?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Some cases of persons attempting to use forged claim orders have come to our notice. The case is under investigation by the police.

(b) Yes, the signatures of the Officers were forged.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Gidwani: I understand that the matter is still under investigation. Is that so?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes, Sir.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether any of our officers are involved in the affair?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It will be too premature to say anything about it. At the moment we suspect one or two clerks in the office.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: May I know whether any persons have been arrested in this connection?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Not yet. The matter is under Police as well as departmental investigation.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know what amount of forged claims have been detected up to now?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: What has actually happened is that the assessment orders have been forged. But, so far as the claims are concerned we are not aware of any claims that have been forged.

Shri Gidwani: May I know what action has been taken against the Government employees of the department who had removed the postal orders attached to the applications submitted in respect of their claims some time back and cashed them? If the Minister is not aware of it, will he make enquiries and let us know the position?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: That does not arise out of this question, but I shall certainly make enquiries in this connection.

जर्मनी में प्रदर्शनी

***११६. श्री आर०एस० तिवारी :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मनी में २८ फ़रवरी, १९५६ में होने वाली प्रदर्शनी में भारत से ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुयें प्रदर्शन के लिये भेजी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कौन कौन सी मुख्य वस्तुओं में दूसरे देशों की दिलचस्पी होने की संभावना है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभासचीव श्री आर० जी० दुबे : (क) भारतीय गृह उद्योगों का सामान प्रदर्शनी में भेजा गया है।

(ख) बिदरी की चीजे, हाथीदांत तथा सींग की वस्तुयें, बनारसी कपडा, चमड़े की वस्तुयें, चटाइयां, लकड़ी पर नक्काशी का काम, पीतल तथा तांबे के कलापूर्ण बर्तन, खिलौने तथा गुडियां, कागज़ की लुब्दी से बनी चीज़े, चांदी के महान तारों से बनी वस्तुयें, वस्त्र आदि।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you are to go on reading the list of all the articles exhibited.........

Shri R. G. Dubey: That is the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it is wrong to admit it as a Starred Question.

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुओं में क्या सोने, चांदी की बनी हुई चीज़े भी भेजी गई है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : सोने, चांदी की चीज़ें तो प्रदर्शनी में नहीं भेजी गईं लेकिन वहां पर भेजी जाने वाली चीज़ो में चांदी के महीन तारों का इस्तेमाल अवश्य किया गया है।

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : लकड़ी पर नक्काशी का काम बनी हुई चीजे भी क्या वहां पर भेजी गई है।

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : जी हां भेजी गई है।

सेठ अचल सिंह : उस प्रदर्शनी में क्या ताज मौडल ज़रदोज़ी एम्ब्रायडरी का काम भी भेजा गया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has read out a list of all the articles. If it finds a place there it is there; if it does not then it is not there.

Seth Achal Singh: There is no mention of that industry.

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : इन भेजी गई चीज़ों के बारे में वहां के लोगों का क्या रुख है ?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : गये साल जब यहां पर जर्मनी का ट्रेड डेलिगेशन आया था उस वक्त उनके साथ सलाह मशविरा किया गया और उसके बाद ही यह चीजें यहां से भेजी गई हैं।

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

***118. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel,** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on the 21st November, 1955 and state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal of the third steel plant at Durgapur;

(b) whether any final agreement has so far been reached with the British Combine; and

(c) whether it is proposed to finance the project from our sterling balances?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Preliminary estimates have been received from the Indian Steelworks Construction Company and are now under examination by the Government of India. Meanwhile, preparatory work such as land acquisition, survey of site etc. is in progress.

(c) The method of financing of this project is still under consideration.

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the fact that we have huge sterling balances fetching us practically a nominal interest, if at all any, and even the *Financial Times* of London has suggested this method of payment, and, also, since this firm is asking exorbitant interest—one per cent higher than the bank interest—may I know whether the Government will consider this method of payment?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I shall transmit the suggestion to my hon. colleague the Finance Minister.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the fact that the bank rate is liable to fluctuation, may I know whether the Government will consider, when they enter into any long-term agreement, the question of having a fixed rate and not depend upon the bank rate or anything else?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am very grateful for the suggestion.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether any fresh proposals for construction of steel plants have come from any other foreign countries?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir. Nothing definite.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know if any of our Indian experts either from the Government or from the Indian steel companies are associated with our British consultants at least in this British proposed steel plant?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The services of such experts as are available are being utilised.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any commitment has been made in regard to the supply of machineries required for the erection of the steel plant to be supplied only by the British firm or it can be supplied on the basis of global tender?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The arrangement, if it comes through, would be that the supply would be made entirely from British sources.

SUPPLY OF IRON AND STEEL

***121. Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ekra Loyabad and other workshops in the Jharia Coal field are not getting regular and adequate supply of pig, iron and steel pieces resulting in unemployment and under-employment of workers and delay in production of urgently needed colliery materials; and

(b) the reason for this and the measures Government propose to take to remove the difficulty?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Apart from the general shortage of steel, no such specific complaints have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Bose: The workshops within my constituency have complained to me that people were unemployed there because of the short-supply of pig iron...............

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why did they not complain to the Minister?

Shri P. C. Bose : I was told that they complained to the Government through proper channel; they could not complain to the Minister direct.

Shri Kanungo : For a short while in the first half of last year there was some shortage but in the second half there has been plenty of pig iron available.

Shri A. M. Thomas : This question refers to the supply of iron and steel and specifically to coal fields. May I enquire whether the Government is aware that because of the non-supply of iron, and steel materials very many projects in the community development and national extension service areas have been held up? If so, what does the Government propose to do in regard to this matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, it all depends upon when the community projects concerned placed their orders. If they placed their orders well ahead of their requirements, may be, they would have got their supplies by now; otherwise they will have to wait for their turn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, these questions are not to be put here. The parties no doubt have got a right to complain and hon. Members have got a right to bring it up before the House. They are not in the executive. Therefore, in the first instance it is better to advise the parties concerned to approach the proper authorities and when nothing comes up in lower rungs then they can come up to the Parliament. These are all things which can be disposed of at various stages. If nothing happens there the hon. Member is entitled to take it up here. But, when we have all those stages and when the hon. Minister has not got any information about the complaint from the party, to start as if this Lok Sabha is a complaining section to which all complaints are to be brought immediately in the first instance, I think it would be taking unnecessarily the time of the Lok Sabha.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Am I to understand that it is the general policy of the Government to give priority to these areas in the matter of allocation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, it is a very long story. Our demand has risen all of a sudden and our local production is not even half of the demand; it is really about one-third of the present demand for iron and steel including pig iron. The present demand is in the region of 3·3 million tons perhaps the demand is rather pitched high. Our production is about 1·3 to 1·4 million tons. Then it is a question of satisfying the demand already existing. We are trying our best to procure steel from various quarters of the world. I do hope that by July we shall be in a position to satisfy all reasonable demands. But, at the present moment I keep no stocks and I, therefore, cannot supply even if the demand is a high priority one.

Shri P. C. Bose: Am I to understand that the quota fixed for these workshops is below the requirements of these workshops?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the particular workshops he has mentioned are concerned as my colleague has said, no specific complaints have been received.

Shri K. K. Basu: What is the usual time-lag between the actual time when the indent is made and the quota is sanctioned by the Ministry or the department concerned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The time-lag would depend on the nature of demand and supply. Normally, we were meeting the demands within

a reasonable period of time, may be, 4 or 5 months. But, today the demand is so great and the available supply is so small that, naturally, the time-lag is elongated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know if the Ministry is aware that there is black-marketing in iron and steel; if so, whether there is any proposal to re-impose control?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Controls have been re-imposed in several categories. If the hon. Member could tell us exactly where the black-marketing is going on we will take action.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has just now said that by July they are going to ease the position of steel by having imports from foreign countries, may I know whether there will be any change in the policy of control that has been adopted by the Government at present?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, control will have to remain until such time as we are able to equate both demand and supply.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS

***122. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 435 on the 3rd December, 1955 and state: (a) how many times demands were made by Government for the loss of life and property of Indian Nationals caused by raids, from Pakistan side since 1950; and

(b) whether, at any time, since 1950, Pakistan had any occasion to make similar demands?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) We demanded compensation from the Government of Pakistan in 11 incidents. In 6 of these, the Government of Pakistan denied responsibility. In one case, they specifically refused to consider the claim for compensation. Four cases are still pending with them.

(b) No.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what are the four cases which are still pending and what is the demand made by the Government?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I would require notice for this question. I will have to go into the details.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the claims arising out of the Nekowal incident have been settled, or, are they still pending?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid that also is pending.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि जब पाकिस्तान के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान का कर्जा है और, मैं सुनती हूं हम उन को चावल भी उधार दे रहे हैं तो इस चावल को क्या मुद्रा में वापस किया जायेगा ? यदि नहीं तो जो कर्जा उन के ऊपर पहले से है उस को और क्यों बढ़ाया जा रहा हैं ?

श्री सादत अली खां : यह बातें तो उस वक़्त तय हो सकती हैं जब हमारी और उन की आपस में कुछ बातचीत हो और वह हमारी डिमांड्स को कबल करें, मगर जहां तक मैं देख रहा हूं वह हमारी डिमांड्स को शुरू से ही कबूल नहीं करते हैं ।

श्रीमति कमलेन्दुमति शाह : जब चावल हम दे रहे हैं तो शर्तें लगाना हमारे हाथ में है ।

श्री सादत अली खां : यह सवाल तो कंपेन्सेशन क्लेम्स के मुताल्लिक हे । इस सिलसिले में चावल देने न देने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been said that the Pakistan Government has denied responsibility in one of the cases. May I know if our Government has stopped all further correspondence with the Government of Pakistan on that case or has that case been finally closed?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Which is the case to which the hon. Member refers?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Parliamentary Secretary said that in one case they refused to consider the claims.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, no. We have not accepted those denials. We are pressing for a reply.

श्री सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कंपेन्सेशन क्लेम्स के मुतास्लिक अभी तक जितनी बात चीत पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट से हुई हैं उस में कहीं पर भी हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि जो भी क्लेम्स हिंदुस्तान के हैं उन को वे देना मंजूर करेंगे ।

श्री सादत-अली खां : किसी खास नतीजे पर पहुंचने का कोई सवाल नहीं है । हम ने उन से कुछ मतालबात किये हैं और अपनी डिमांड्स उन के सामने रक्खी हैं और उम्मीद करते हैं कि कभी न कभी वह लोग हमारी डिमांड्स को मंजूर करेंगे ।

Shri T. N. Singh: What happens to the dependants of those who are still in distress? May I know whether their compensation is dependent on Pakistan, for another year, or whether they will have some relief in the meantime?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I think some relief would come in the meantime. I am not sure; I will enquire.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Parliamentary Secretary said that in six cases the Government of Pakistan have not accepted responsibility and in one case they have denied it completely. May I know whether the Parliamentary Secretary is aware of the Press statement that the Government of India is going to give some rice loan to Pakistan, and in that case, what will be the attitude of the Government of India? Will it give rice loan or not?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We are magnanimous in this matter.

Shri Kamath: Now you are enemies.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In all these 11 raids, how many lives were lost and what is the extent of property involved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid this does not arise out of the question.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: If he tables another question, I shall reply.

SILK INDUSTRY

***123. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the possibility of the development of a good market in New Zealand for Indian Silk and Rayon textiles; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken for encouraging export of the same to New Zealand?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar: (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An Export Promotion Council for Silk and Rayon Textiles has been set up with the chief object of promoting the export of Indian silk and rayon textiles to overseas markets including New Zealand. Steps are being thought of to send a sample of the types of goods available, to New Zealand.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether as a result of the steps taken by the Government, Indian exports to New Zealand regarding the silk textiles have increased?

Shri Karmarkar: Steps are being taken, and if the hon. Member tables a separate question as to the results, we shall be able to reply.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for sending any trade delegation from this country to New Zealand or of inviting any trade delegation to this country from New Zealand?

Shri Karmarkar: At the moment—I am subject to correction—there is no idea of sending any special deligation for this purpose, but if one becomes necessary, we might consider it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any target has been set for the export of pure silk, in particular, to various foreign countries?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no target for the export of these goods. The more the better.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that in view of the price of pure silk in India being very high, there is no possibility of having a good export market, unless some steps are taken by the Government to reduce the price of pure silk?

Shri Karmarkar: I think there are good possibilities for export, unless there are damping observations by my hon. friend in this matter.

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED AGRICULTURISTS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

***124. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of persons who have been paid compensation so far this year out of the claim holders coming from West Pakistan who applied for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): During 1955-56, 40,423 claimant displaced persons have been paid compensation upto 31st January, 1956. This includes 1,722 land claimants from West Pakistan who have been allotted lands outside Punjab and Pepsu.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know to what category of compensation these number refer? There is the interim compensation and there is the general compensation scheme. May I know whether the interim compensation scheme has run its course and whether all the persons who were eligible to get compensation under that scheme have been paid off? Secondly, may I know how many of the general claim-holders are included in the number to which the hon. Minister has referred?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Those who were paid under the interim compensation scheme will be considered after we have paid those who come under the priority category. So far as the next question of the hon. Member is concerned, I have got no break-up of the figure, but I could say this much, namely, upto January, 1956, we have paid in all 81,245 claims and the amount paid is over Rs. 23 crores. So, these 81,245 claims include those who were paid under interim compensation scheme as well as those who were paid under the final compensation scheme.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted to know if all the interim compensation claims have been paid.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The interim compensation scheme was superseded by what is called the final compensation scheme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of the permanent claim-holders, after the abolition of the category of interim compensation scheme, have been paid so far and how many of them are still to be paid?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: It is very difficult to say. As I have said, I have not got the break-up of that figure. In all, there are about four lakhs and odd claimants who have to be paid compensation. Of them, 81,000 odd have already been paid.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Secretary of the Rehabilitation Ministry made a speech somewhere and said that they have been paying compensation to about a lakh of persons every year? How does the figure given by the Secretary tally with the figures which the hon. Minister has just now given, namely, only 81,000 have been paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member ought not to make a speech. In one question he combines two questions. Let the questions be brief and to the point.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: What the Rehabilitation Secretary said in his speech is that by the end of this financial year we shall have paid one lakh of claims and that we shall keep up that figure in subsequent years, and ultimately, within three or four years, we shall have paid all the claims.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether all the priority categories of the people who were getting maintenance allowance etc. have been paid?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: In all there are about 13 priority categories and I hope within the next few months they will be paid.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As a result of the interim compensation scheme, a large number of staff was appointed. May I know how far the payment of compensation has been stepped up on account of the employment of a very large staff?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The interim compensation scheme was introduced in November, 1953 and since then, we have paid 81,000 claims up to 31st January, 1956. In the first year, we only paid a very limited number, because it was an interim compensation scheme applicable to a limited number of categories. Since the staff has been enlarged, the tempo of payment is such that we hope to pay at the rate of one lakh every year.

RELEASE OF SHRI T. K. CHAUDHURY, M.P.

***125. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the resolution unanimously adopted by the West Bengal Assembly for securing the release of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury, M.P., now a prisoner in Goa;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands; and

(c) whether Government have received any information about his health and the treatment that he gets from the Goan Jail authorities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) As has been said in answer to similar questions in the past, the release of Indian and Goan satyagrahis is tied up with over-all question of the Portuguese possessions in India.

(c) He is enjoying good health but there are general complaints about the treatment meted out to the prisoners.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that, as has been said in the past, the release of Shri Chaudhuri is dependent upon the general over-all question of Portuguese possessions in India. May I know what is the general over-all position at present and whether it is going to be taken up in the near future?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be replied to towards the end of the debate. If the hon. Parliamentary Secretary thinks he can answer it in a few words, he can do so.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid that this question cannot be answered in a few words.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Recently one of the officers of the Egyptian Embassy had been to Goa border. May I know if the question of the release of the Indian prisoners was taken up by him and whether the Government of India has approached him to raise this question? May I know how far it has progressed?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The First Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy went to Goa on the 5th largely to enquire into the welfare of Indian detenus and allied matters. He has returned and he is submitting his report to us.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the official of the Egyptian Embassy who visited Goa recently was denied access to many of the prisoners in Goa? May I know also whether there has been any demand from the National Congress of Goa or any other organisation that the Red Cross should intervene so far as the health of the prisoners in Goa is concerned.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: In one or two cases, it is true that he has been denied interview with the detenus.

For instance, in the case of Shrimati Joshi, I am told that the First Secretary of the Egyptian Embassy was not allowed to see her on the ground that she was not an Indian national. But, I am not aware of the request made to the Red Cross, to which reference has been made in the question. I will find out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I gather from the hon. Parliamentary Secretary that till the solution of the over-all question in regard to the Portuguese possessions in India, political prisoners like Mr. Chaudhuri would be left to their own resources and in the meantime, the good offices of the friends of Portugal in the Commonwealth are not likely to be utilised in this behalf?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I believe that we may do all that is in our power to help these unfortunate people who are in the jails in the colonial prisons. But at this stage I am unable to say how that will be done.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Apart from the good health that Mr. Chaudhuri enjoys, as has been mentioned by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, may I know whether Mr. Chaudhuri is also being given the normal jail facilities like writing letters to his friends and relatives?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir. According to the report we have received from Fr. Karane, who is looking after the prisoners,—I will quote his words—

> "Mr. Chaudhuri is enjoying good health and busies himself with his reading and studies and keeps in bright spirits."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if he is allowed facilities for writing letters.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I will enquire into that, but I believe he gets those facilities.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government has received information about the health of Mrs. Deshpande and Shrimati Joshi?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: According to the reports we have received, she is well.

Shri Kamath: Not at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want to know what steps Government have taken so far to get Mr. Chaudhuri released? Do Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: As I have stated, this question is linked up with the over-all question of Portuguese possessions in India. Naturally, every effort is being made to get back our nationals who are in jail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if any independent steps are being taken apart from the over-all question.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not aware.

Shri Joachim Alva: Government is aware that our hon. colleague Mr. V. G. Deshpande was the first Indian M. P. to be arrested in Goa.........

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not give a preamble to his question.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is also clear that Mr. Chaudhuri, our other colleague, is the only Indian M.P. now in Goa jail. Was it put to the Egyptian representative that it would be desirable to have the presence of Mr. Chaudhuri here to attend the session of the Parliament?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It was made abundantly clear.

Shri Gidwani: Including Mr. Madhu Limaya and others, may I know what is the total number of political prisoners?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The total number of Indian prisoners is 35, but the number of prisoners whose state is in dispute is 6. So, the total number is 41.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, in view of the severance of diplomatic relations between India and Portugal, what is the channel through which such things are taken up with Portugal? May I also enquire whether the hon. Parliamentary Secretary can give a more satisfactory answer with regards to the steps being taken?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have already said that the Egyptian Embassy is looking after our friends in Goa. The Egyptian Legation in Portugal is dealing with this matter.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The Parliamentary Secretary answering Mr. Kamath has said that he is not aware of any request made by the Goa Congress about the Red Cross. May I know whether the Government now propose to approach the International Red Cross to assist us in looking after our prisoners in Goa?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That matter will be taken into consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Mr. Chaudhuri is able to get books from outside and whether he will be able to receive any book that we may send to him?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir.

SALT

***126. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the agency through which the salt manufactured at Sambar Lake is sold;

(b) the cost of production and its sale price;

(c) whether it is a fact that the salt is purchased at the rate of As. 2 per maund from the lesses of the land; and

(d) whether it is a fact that on account of the present distribution policy of Government large number of business community has been thrown out of business?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know whether the Government is aware that Sambhar town whose main business is in salt gives a deserted appearance on account of the present distribution policy of the Government? May I know what steps the Government are going to take to rehabilitate these people and see that they are not deprived of their normal work?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have put a long statement on the Table which will give some information which the hon. Member wants. Government is trying to rehabilitate the Sambhar traders by providing a larger portion of business to them.

Shri Bansilal: May I know whether a similar question was tabled in the last session of the Lok Sabha and an assurance was given that steps would be taken to rehabilitate the traders of Sambhar? May I know what steps have been taken since then? May I also know how many recommendations of the Estimates Committee regarding salt have been put into action by the Government?

Shri Satish Chandra: The latter part of the question is very wide and if the hon. Member wants information.........

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may finish the first part.

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, several State Governments have agreed to abolish the nominee system in their respective areas. To that extent, the volume of business has increased so far as the Sambhar traders are concerned.

Shri Bansilal: What is the position in the U. P.? Is it not a fact that Sambhar salt which goes to the U. P. is distributed through the nominee system even as yet?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is so distributed in many States because the states have lost confidence in the Sambhar traders on account of their past tactics in business.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know by when these Sambhar traders are likely to be rehabilitated according to the statement of hon. Deputy Minister?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is strictly speaking not a question of rehabilitation. Sambhar is a small town near the salt lake and most of the inhabitants carried on business in salt. On account of their activities during the days when supply position was acute, controls had to be introduced. They were thrown out of business. Gradually, they are being brought back into the business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Radha Raman: One point, Sir. Before you pass to the next question, questions 127 and 136 are alike. If you could kindly have these two questions taken together, it will be convenient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure hon. Members have seen the bulletin regarding the manner in which questions are allowed. If an hon. Member tables three questions, all the questions are not printed together. Questions are allowed to be put with respect to particular Ministers. They may interlink one question with another. In order to avoid the same Member getting all the questions, one question is taken from each Member and in that order it is printed. After they are exhausted, other questions from the same Member are taken. Priority is given according to the time of notice. If every time I am asked to link up one question with another, that wholesome rule will disappear. Hon. Members will begin to complain. Anyhow, I have no objection to do it today.

Shri Radha Raman: It is only a request, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question No. 136 may also be answered with Question No. 127. Shri G. L. Chaudhary absent. Much ado about nothing.

Shri Radha Raman: I am here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, he is not a joint signatory to this. Has he got a general power of attorney?

NAHAN FOUNDRY LIMITED

***128. Shri Boovaraghasamy:** Will the **Minister of Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nahan Foundry Limited in Himachal Pradesh is working at a loss since it was taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, amount of loss during 1955-56?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishanamachari): (a) and (b). No Sir. In 1952-53 and 53-54, the foundry earned a profit of Rs. 2,116 and 28,749 respectively. In 1954-55, there was a loss of Rs. 94,713. In 1955-56, it is expected that there will be no loss but some profit.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Is it a fact that on account of the high cost of production, of some of the parts in Nahan Foundary they are not able to compete in the local market?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If I know the precise part, I may be able to attempt an answer.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Sarovar Pumps.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sarovar Pumps?

Shri Boovaraghasamy: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: God alone knows what language this is: whether it is Indian or English. The hon. Minister, if he is able to comprehend this, may give an answer.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will endeavour to furnish an answer.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know whether the Ministry has found out any advantage, natural or otherwise in having this foundry high up in the mountains and if they did not find any such thing, is there any proposal to hand it over either to the Punjab Government or the Himachal Pradesh Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government have not applied their mind to this aspect of the problem whether there is any advantage or not.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: May I know whether the managing staff has increased after it was taken over by the Government or decreased?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the suggestion that the loss is due to increase in staff?

Shri Boovaraghasamy: There are several other things.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have a fair amount of information about the Nahan Foundry here with me. But, I have no information about the state of the staff.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if the hon. Minister and the Government are satisfied with the management as it is being run today or whether they contemplate any reform or modification of the system at Nahan?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government have reason to believe that the foundry is not working satisfactorily. That is no reflection on the management. A committee was appointed by my colleague the Minister for Production. It has submitted a report. The report of the committee is now under consideration.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether it was a completely unanimous report or there are two reports, and which is the majority report?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is proposed that when the Government come to their own conclusions, a Resolution will be issued and naturally the report of the Committee will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. It will be a little premature for me to answer this question at the present moment.

STATIONERY DEPOT

***129. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on the 21st November, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the proposed regional stationery depot has been set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the place of its location; and

(d) the nature of the staff appointed for the Delhi Depot?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The building for the depot is under construction.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Factory Road, New Delhi.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which area will be benefited by the establishment of the regional depot?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mainly the requirements of Delhi.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know by the establishment of how many regional depots the congestion at Calcutta will go away?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The departmental committee which had been appointed to look into this had recommended the establishment of three regional depots at Delhi, Bombay and Madras. The Delhi depot is proposed to be started as soon as the building is complete. Thereafter the question will be examined as to whether the other depots at Bombay and Madras should or should not be started.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the decision to have three extra depots at Madras, Bombay and Delhi means that the Calcutta Stationery office will continue or the whole office will be removed and divided up amongst the depots?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The office at the moment is proposed to be kept at Calcutta.

WAGE BOARD FOR WORKING JOURNALISTS

***130. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether any decision regarding the appointment of the Wage Board to go into the question of fixing minimum wages for working journalists, has been taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Proposals for the appointment of members of the Board are under active consideration and will be finalised shortly.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: In view of the fact that any further delay in the setting up of the wage board will jeopardise the interests of the working journalists, may I take it that the Government would take further steps to set up the Wage Board within a short time, within two or three months?

Dr. Keskar: While I agree with the hon. Member about the urgency of the question, I would like to draw his attention to the importance of having a good Wage Board. I think the delay has really occurred because of our desire to have a very good chairman, but I am hopeful of having this finalised very shortly.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Under this Act the various newspaper offices have to supply data regarding staff and other matters. May I know whether Government has asked for this data from them?

Dr. Keskar: I do not understand the question.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government has asked the newspaper offices to supply data in respect of various matters which have to be given by them under the Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it about the the constitution of the Wage Board that they have to be consulted? The question relates to the Wage Board. What the Wage Board has to do under the Act is a separate question. Now, we are on the Wage Board. The hon. Member wanted to know whether in view of the importance of it Government will accelerate the pace and introduce the Wage Board as early as possible. The hon. Minister has replied that it must consist of very competent men and therefore he is taking time. Now, the hon. Member puts a question that there are other matters which the Wage Board has to do and whether the data regarding them have been called for from the newspaper offices. Is it the intention of the hon. Member to suggest that the various journalists must be consulted regarding the composition of the Wage Board?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: My question is whether the Government, if this information is not supplied in time............

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the information. Regarding the composition?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have specifically said that it is about the staff.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going into that question. This is about the establishment of the Wage Board. The staff will come next.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The Wage Board will consider.........

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Wage Board come into being. The question only relates to the establishment of the Wage Board.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You have not understood me at all. The Wage Board is concerned with the wages of the journalist staff in the

various newspaper offices. I want to know whether any information has been supplied to Government in respect of it and the emoluments paid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow it. I understand English. This question is not relevant because the question is whether any decision has been taken regarding the appointment of the Wage Board. Then as to the wages, as to how they should be fixed and so on is a further step.

Shri K. K. Basu: Will the hon. Minister assure the House that such a Wage Board will be appointed before the end of the current session?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As quickly as possible.

Dr. Keskar: If I may say so, we need not wait till the end of the current session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member asks how long will it take, another asks will it take two months or three months, whether it will be done before the end of the current session etc. There are a number of questions here.

LOCAL WORKS PROGRAMME

***131. Shri Asthana:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state whether any directive has been given to State Governments for the prior consultation with the Development Board or Committees before giving any approval to the schemes under local works programme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Yes, Sir.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In view of the fact that the local works programme is very popular, may I know whether the Government intends to have it in the next Five Year Plan also, and if so, whether the State Governments have been given advance information of the fact so that they may draw up their plans and estimates accordingly?

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is already being provided for in the Second Five Year Plan, and we have had discussions on this point with the representatives of the State Governments.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I also further enquire whether the allotment already made towards this local works programme will lapse and whether the Planning Commission will make any arrangements so that the various State Governments to which these amounts have been allotted may utilise them completely even after the end of March this year?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This programme is working very well and we expect the least shortfall, but if there is any carry-over, that point will have to be considered.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister replied to this question in the affirmative, but we as members of the Development Council have an experience which is different from what the hon. Minister has said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, what is the question?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He said that a directive has been given to State Governments for the prior consultation with the members of the Development Boards or Committees before giving approval to schemes under local works programme, but our experience as members of the Development committees is otherwise. After the plans have been implemented they are just brought before us to give confirmation to them. May we ask the Government what steps they have in view to see that the plans are not implemented without the prior consultation of the Members of the Development bodies?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the experience of the hon. Member, what further steps are Government going to take to see that the plans are not placed in a finished condition but will receive their approval? That is the question.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Particularly in the case of Bihar I can state that such instances have been very, very few, and so far as I can remember, it constitutes only four or five per cent of the total works. But in those cases also the District Magistrates took up the implementation of those projects only which were considered extremely important and urgent and they anticipated the approval of the District Development Committees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are any recommendations submitted to the Planning Commission by the State Governments on this particular aspect of consultation and meetings between the Development Board and Committees and the local officers for the local development works?

Shri S. N. Mishra : We receive information regarding the entire gamut of the work.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the Minister aware that during the past four long years no agenda was circulated to this Committee, no proceedings were kept nor circulated to the members of the Committee? I speak for my part of the country.

Shri S. N. Mishra : If I receive any specific complaint, I shall have it looked into.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): There have been complaints. I recognise the force of what the hon. Member has said. We have received some similar complaints and reports from other members too. This is a matter which does require looking into. We are looking into it. The experience is not uniform. In certain places the committees are functioning very well indeed. In certain other places I think there is room for complaint and we are looking into it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Will the Minister recall that I specifically brought this to the notice of the First Consultative Committee of which he was a member? No relief has been given to us in these four years.

Shri Nanda: He did bring it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whenever he makes an oral statement, he should send it in writing also.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I brought it to the notice of the Committee of which he was a member as I was, and in four years we did not get either the agenda or the proceedings of this committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means no reminders have been sent.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In view of the very happy remark that the local development programme has been working satisfactorily, is it in the contemplation of the Government to allot more funds for local development programmes?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I think we have provided funds to the extent of Rs. 15 crores during the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri K. K. Basu: What proportion has this Rs. 15 crores to the demand for local development projects? Is it not true that in many instances even the contribution made by the local authority, which is half according to the rules, could not be sanctioned because of paucity of funds?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Probably the hon. Member does not take into account the spread of the National Extension Service and the Community Projects.

Shri Nanda: It is a fact that sufficient provision is not being made having regard to the demand for local works, but this handicap applies to every other activity like health, education etc. In every department the same difficulty applies. We are not able to make adequate provision because of the paucity of over-all resources.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Our experience as members of this Committee has been that we are not at all consulted on the works under contemplation. May I know from the Minister whether he would now consider the

necessity of issuing directives to the various committees in India in every district giving them powers and functions, the right of initiative to the members to make proposals and the right to the members to pass a resolution about the urgent inclusion of certain proposals in the Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I can only state that so far as the general functioning of these Development Committees is concerned, there might be some grounds for dissatisfaction, but particularly in the context of the local works I can state with confidence that it has been working quite well.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अमरीकी राष्ट्रजनों को बहुप्रवेश वाले दृष्टांक (मल्टी वीसा)

***१०९. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने अमरीकी राष्ट्रजनों की बहुप्रवेश वाले दृष्टांक दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ताकि भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को अमरीका में उसी प्रकार की सुविधायें मिल सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां: (क) तथा (ख).नई दिल्ली के अमरीकी राजदूतावास ने भारत सरकार से दोनों देशों के नागरिकों को एक दूसरे देश द्वारा मल्टी जर्नी वीज़ा (बहु-यात्रा वीज़ा) जारी करने के लिए आपसी करार करने को कहा था। पुरे तौर पर विचार करने के बाद, भारत सरकार ने अमरीकी राजदूतावास को सूचित किया कि वह उनके साथ ऐसा करार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

भारतीय चलचित्र (फिल्म) उद्योग

***११२ { श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद: श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी:**

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व जर्मनी की सरकार ने भारतीय चलचित्र उद्योग को कोई सहायता देने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार की है; और

(ग) क्या इस सुझाव के अन्तर्गत कच्ची फिल्म अर्थात चित्र उतारने के काम आने वाली फिल्मों के उत्पादन के लिये कोई सुझाव है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानुनगो): (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार की प्रार्थना पर पूर्व जर्मनी की सरकार ने भारत में कच्ची फिल्मों का निर्माण चालू करने की सम्भावनाओं की खोज करने के लिये विशेषज्ञ का एक दल भेजा है। आवश्यक पर्यवेक्षण करने के बाद ये विशेषज्ञ एक प्रारम्भिक योजना रिपोर्ट उपस्थित करेंगें।

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTS

***114. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice in the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry to recommend private architects for works proposed by other Ministries to whom such Ministries have to pay 5—7½ per cent. of the total expense; and

(b) whether Government propose to enlarge the Architectural section of the Ministry at least to cope with the demands of the Government of India?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Architect's section has recently been expanded to meet with the increasing demand and it will further be strengthened if and when required.

SCRAP IRON

***117. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be peased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to decontrol prices of scrap iron in the near future; and

(b) the total quantity of scrap iron used by indigenous consumers during 1955-56?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) About 635,000 tons.

TEA CROP

*119. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated tea crop for the year 1955-56; and

(b) the quantity of medium and high grade tea included in this estimate?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Tea crop is estimated on a calendar year basis. During the calendar year 1955, the tea crop was about 662 million pounds.

(b) Information is not available.

TEXTILE HAND PRINTING INDUSTRY

*120. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the Textile Hand Printing Industry in India is facing keen competition from textile mills;

(b) the total number of workers and units employed in Textile Hand Printing Industry in the country at present; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to develop this Industry?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are about 80,000 workers and 4,872 Units in India at present.

(c) The All India Handicrafts Board propose to study the problems of the Hand Printing Industry *vis-a-vis* the large scale sector. Steps for the development of the industry will be taken on completion of the investigation.

खादी

*१२७. **श्री जी० एल० चौधरी :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अम्बर चर्खे से काते गये सूत से बुना हुआ कपडा खादी समझा जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस कपडे पर भी तीन आना प्रति रुपया कमीशन दिया जायेगा ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री आर० जी० दुबे): (क) तथा (ख) ये प्रश्न विचाराधीन हैं ।

LAHORE TRANSIT CAMP

*132. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women at present detained in the Lahore Transit Camp; and

(b) the number of women and children sent to India during this year?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 39.

(b) 21.

INDUS WATERS DISPUTE

*133. { **Shri N. M. Lingam:**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 358 on the 7th December, 1955 and state whether any further progress has been made in the negotiations regarding the settlement of the Indus Waters dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The negotiations for the preparation of a detailed engineering plan for the use of the Indus rivers are still going on through the good offices of the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY

***134. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Housing Factory has gone into production; and

(b) if so, the articles it produces, and how much of each article per month?

The Minister of Works Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The factory continues to produce the same articles as it was doing before it was taken over by Government on 16-8-55.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 42].

Ambar Charkhas

*136. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Shri Veeraswamy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any pilot scheme for the manufacture of *Ambar Charkhas* and introducing them in villages for the production of *Khadi;*

(b) what are the special features of this scheme and how many *Ambar Charkhas* in the first instance will be manufactured and introduced in the next financial year; and

(c) when actually the scheme will be put into operation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) With a view to ascertain the production capacity of *Ambar Charkha* and the suitability of its yarn for the Handloom Industry, a pilot scheme was sanctioned for manufacturing 6,000 *Ambar Charkhas* to be operated in 100 Work Centres spread all over the country.

(b) Provision was made in the scheme for starting 15 Training and 100 Work Centres. The decision to introduce *Ambar Charka* on a larger scale during the next financial year will be taken after the results of the tests now being carried out, are available.

(c) The scheme has been in operation for a few months and a report on its working is expected by 30th April, 1956.

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

*१३७ **श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद:**
श्री जी० एन० चौधरी:
पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी:

क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग सेवा की क्षेत्रीय संस्थाओं में क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये पदाधिकारी रखे जा रहे हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस प्रकार का कार्य करेंगे ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानुनगो): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ये अफसर सम्बध्द क्षेत्र का पर्यवेक्षण करेंगे और 'उद्योग सम्भावना' रिपोर्ट तैयार करेंगे जिनमें ये सिफारिशें की जायेंगी कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में किन कीन उद्योगों का विकास किये जाने या नये सिरे से चलाये जाने की सर्वोत्तम सम्भावना है ।

WORKING JOURNALISTS

*138. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since finalised the Rules under Section 20 (1) of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when are they likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). Draft rules are being discussed. It will take some time for finalisation as they require careful consideration and consultation with the interests concerned.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM ITALY

***139. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the goods imported by India from Italy during 1955-56, and the value of the goods exported by India to Italy during the same period; and

(b) the main items of machinery, if any, that were imported from Italy during this year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

***140.** { **Dr. Rama Rao:**
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) what industries are contemplated for development as subsidiary to this steel plant?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

(b) There would be scope for development of certain ancillary industries based on coke oven and coal tar bye-products, and nitrogenous fertiliser factories. Government are still considering this matter and have not taken any final decision.

KOREAN P. O. Ws.

***142.** { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sivamurthi Swami:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Kamath:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Korean ex-prisoners of war who, after their arrival in India, have so far been repatriated to their homes;

(b) whether any countries other than Brazil have also offered to receive some of these ex-prisoners; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries and the number of ex-prisoners each of them have offered to receive?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Six—two to China and four to North Korea.

(b) and (c). Yes, Mexico and Argentine. It is not possible to give at this stage the number of ex-Prisoners who will be accepted by these countries. The matter is still under negotiation.

SALT

***143.** { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 161 on the 24th November, 1955 and state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which rock salt is being supplied to various States;

(b) quotas allotted to each State;

(c) the basis on which quotas have been allotted;

(d) whether it will be sold at controlled price; and

(e) if so, the basis on which price will be fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (e). The terms and conditions on which rock salt is to be supplied to the States, the quotas to be allotted to them and the price to be fixed for the sale, etc. are under consideration.

GOA

***144. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Egyptian Government have appointed the First Secretary to the Egyptian Embassy in Delhi, to act as Observer in Goa to watch Indian interests there; and

(b) if so, whether the Observer has discussed with the Portuguese authorities the conditions of political prisoners and repatriation to India of Indian workers engaged in the iron ore mines in Goa?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). An official of the Egyptian Embassy in New Delhi has gone to Goa to inquire into the welfare of Indian detenues and related matters. His report is awaited.

NEKOWAL INCIDENT

***145. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 7th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the payment of compensation to the victims of the Nekowal border incident which took place on the 7th May, 1955; and

(b) if not, at what stage the matter rests at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Pakistan were last addressed on the 30th September, 1955 and their reply is still awaited.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

***146. Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals in Ceylon repatriated since the signing of the Indo-Ceylon Pact of January, 1954; and

(b) the nature of schemes Government have, if any, for the rehabilitation of the repatriates?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 7,594 Indians returned to India under the repatriation scheme of Ceylon upto the 19th November, 1955.

(b) The Government of India have not so far formulated any scheme for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Ceylon.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF STEEL SCRAP

***147. Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel scrap that has been exported from the country during the years 1954 and 1955; and

(b) whether there is any import of this material into this country?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo: (a) 278.024 tons of melting scrap which is not rerollable.

(b) Yes, Sir. Of those varieties which are rerollable.

NEIVELI LIGNITE MINES

***148. { Dr. Rama Rao: / Shri Mohana Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether pumping out water from the Neiveli Lignite Mines has been satisfactory;

(b) the steps being taken to proceed with further work; and

(c) what ancillary industries are going to be developed there?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The pumping tests are expected to start by the end of February, 1956, and would last for a period of 100 days.

(b) Pending the results of the forthcoming pumping tests, plans are being drawn for the acquisition of land for mining purposes and the construction of a township etc.

(c) The feasibility of the production of Motor Spirit, Tar and other bye-products will be considered in due course. It is proposed to undertake the production of fertilizers and the briquetting of lignite in addition to the establishment of a thermal power station.

DOCUMENTARIES

***149. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian documentaries sent to foreign countries in the year 1955; and

(b) the names of such countries?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 154 documentary films were sent to foreign countries during the year 1955.

(b) A statement giving the names of the countries to which films were sent is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN PEPSU

49. Shri R. K. Gupta : Will the Minister of **Planning:** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the development projects for which the PEPSU Government have asked for financial assistance from the Central Government for the year 1955-56;

(b) the number and names of projects for which aid has been sanctioned;

(c) the amount sanctioned in each case; and

(d) whether the total amount thus sanctioned has been fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when available.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

50. Shri R. K. Gupta: Will the the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent in PEPSU from 1953-55 through the agency of the Bharat Sewak Samaj;

(b) the total number of schemes received by Government from it during this period; and

(c) the total number of schemes sanctioned in these years?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The reply to each is in the negative.

IMPORT OF STEEL

51. Shri Bansal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel that is proposed to be imported during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958; and

(b) the countries from where this quantity is going to be imported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) About 5 million tons during the years 1956 to 1958.

(b) Import will be arranged from whichever countries that are able to give us favourable prices and early delivery.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

52. Shri Keshavaiengar: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the Central Silk Board at present; and

(b) how many of them are permanent and how many are temporary?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Sixty-five.

(b) All the employees of the Board are temporary except 5 officials who are holding permanent appointments under some State Governments. The question of making them permanent is under consideration of the Government of India.

TRAINING OF NEPAL GOVERNMENT'S OFFICERS IN INDIA

53. Shri Keshavaiengar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers from Nepal have been sent to India for training; and

(b) if so, their designations, their number and their period of training?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Government of Nepal are sending some of their officers for training to India. So far six officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary have been sent, the period of training varying from 3 to 12 months. No officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of Nepal has been sent for training to India so far.

ILLICIT EMIGRATION TO CEYLON

54. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to prevent illicit emigration to Ceylon during 1955;

(b) the total number of Special Police Officers and staff for this purpose; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the staff?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The steps taken by Government include—

(i) Prosecution of touts, abettors and potential illicit emigrants;

(ii) Patrolling of the coast-line between Point Calimere and Tuticorin by local Police and Special Police Staff;

(iii) Raids by Emigration Officers in conjunction with the Police;

(iv) Grant of rewards to informers;

(v) Publicity in the Press, by Radio and by other means such as handbills, pamphlets etc., describing hardships which illicit emigrants undergo and advising them against such emigration; and

(vi) Close liaison between Emigration Police and customs authorities and strict vigilance in areas notorious for illicit emigration.

(b) The Special Police Staff sanctioned upto the 30th September, 1955 was one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables and 12 Constables and after that date, one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 10 Constables.

(c) Actual expenditure during 1955 is not yet known. The estimated expenditure for 1955-56 is Rs. 58,000.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

55. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms engaged in automobile manufacture in India in 1955; and

(b) the total production of cars in 1955?

The Minister of Commerce and Industries and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Six.

(b) Total number of cars assembled/manufactured was 10,297.

INDIANS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

57. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians in Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Finland and Poland; and

(b) the occupations they follow?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

कोयला

५८. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या **उत्पादन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में भारतीय रेलों के लिये कुल कितना कोयला खरीदा गया है और उसमें कोक बनाने का कोयला कितना था;

(ख) कुल खरीदे गये कोयले में से कितना प्रतिशत कोयला सरकारी खदानों से खरीदा गया है :

(ग) क्या सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी खदानों से खरीदे गये एक ही प्रकार के कोयले की दरों में कुछ अन्तर था :

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना; और

(ङ) यह निश्चित करने के लिये कि गैर-सरकारी खदानों से घटिया किस्म का कोयला नहीं दिया जाता क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री० के० सी० रेड्डी) (क) १९५४-५५ में भारतीय रेलों के लिये कुल १ करोड़ १.६ लाख ९० हजार टन कोयला खरीदा गया और उसमें ४७ लाख ५० हजार टन कोक बनने लायक कोयला था ।

(ख) २१.७६ प्रतिशत ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) कर्मचारियों द्वारा कोयले के दिन प्रति दिन किये जाने वाले लदान के निरीक्षण के अतिरिक्त, समय समय पर रेल के ठेलों में लदे हुए कोयले की जांच की जाती है । खानों के अन्दर भी निरीक्षण किया जाता है कि कोयला केवल उसी भाग से निकाला जाये जहां किस्म अच्छी है ।

भारतीय मानक संस्था

५९. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या **वाणिज्य और उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५४-५५ में भारतीय मानक संस्था के लिये कितना धन स्वीकृत किया गया था और वह उस संस्था के वार्षिक व्यय का कितना प्रतिशत था :

(ख) प्रमाण पत्र देने की योजना अन्तर्गत मानक संस्था को उस वर्ष कुल कितनी आय हुई और कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत किये गये; और

(ग) भिन्न-भिन्न उद्योग प्रमाण पत्रों की शर्तों के अनुसार कार्य करते हैं इसे देखने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री० टी०टी० कृष्णामाचारी) (क)

(१) ५.१३ लाख रु०

(२) ५८.७ प्रतिशत

(ख) (१) केवल २०० रु०

(२) चार । ये ७-१२-५५ को स्वीकृत किये गये थे ।

(ग) लायसेन्सदार को भारतीय मानक संस्था का सन्तोष देने वाली ऐसी किस्म-नियंत्रण प्रणाली अपनानी पड़ती है जो उसे दिये गये सर्टिफिकेट की शर्तों के अनुरूप हो । संस्था के निरीक्षण यह देखने के लिये कि लाइसेन्सदार शर्तों का पालन करता है या नहीं, समय समय पर निरीक्षण करते है ।

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

60. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons who crossed into India from East Pakistan with proper Visas and

Passports during the period beginning from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1955; and

(b) the total number of Muslims who migrated from India to Pakistan —West and East during the same period and in the same manner?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Persons migrating from Pakistan to India do not travel on passports and visas but on migration certificates issued by Indian Missions in Pakistan and on which no visa is required. According to the most recent information 240,400 persons migrated from East Pakistan to India in the calendar year 1955.

(b) The number of Muslims who migrated from India to Pakistan in the same period is 44,728 to West Pakistan and 29 to East Pakistan.

SALT

61. **Shri Boovaraghasamy:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the average quantity of salt being produced by Government Salt Factories and by the private salt factories per year; and

(b) the total number of small scale salt producers and their average production per year?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46].

CEYLONESE CITIZENSHIP

62. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Shri Sivamurthi Swami:
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications by persons of Indian origin for Ceylonese citizenship so far finally disposed of during the year 1955-56 from October, 1955;

(b) the number of persons granted Ceylonese citizenship and the number of the applications rejected so far;

(c) the number of applications still under consideration;

(d) the number of such persons of Indian origin who were granted Indian citizenship so far, after their applications for the Ceylonese citizenship were rejected; and

(e) the number of such applications still under consideration?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 7,379 applications were finally disposed of during the period October to November 1955.

(b) and (c). From the beginning uptil November 1955, 37,304 persons were registered as Ceylon citizens, 59,464 applications involving 1,91,929 persons were rejected and 1,66,870 applications were still under consideration.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

GRANTS TO STATES

63. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the financial assistance given by the Central Government to Andhra State for Small Scale Industries during 1955-56?

The Minister of Commerce and Industries, and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): An aggregate amount of Rs. 17,50,423 has been sanctioned in the shape of grants and loans (Grants: Rs. 5,16,283, Loans: Rs. 12,34,140).

A.I.R.

64. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Music Directors employed in the different stations of A.I.R.; and

(b) the method of their selection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). No Music Director is employed at any Station of All India Radio.

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(15*th February to* 3*rd March* 1956)

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TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 21st February, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY NOTIFICATIONS

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in pursuance of an assurance given during the discussion on the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1953 :—

(1) Notification No. S.R.O. 3436/IDRA/18A/1/55, dated the 8th November, 1955; [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S—35/56]

(2) Notification No. S.R.O. 3437|IDRA|18A|2|55, dated the 8th November 1955; *placed in the Library. See* No. S—36/56]

(3) Notification No. S.R.O. 3440|IDRA|18A|5|55, dated the 9th November 1955 ; [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S—37/56]

(4) Notification No. S.R.O. 3564|IDRA/18A/3/55, dated the 25th November 1955 ; [*Placed in .the Library. See* No. S—33/56]

(5) Notification No. S.R.O. 3565|IDRA/18A/4/55, dated the 25th November, 1955 ; [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S—34/56]

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J.K. Bhonsle): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 31|R. Amdt. III, dated the 31st December, 1955, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 ; [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S—46/56]

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

OPINIONS

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Paper No. VII containing opinions on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1955.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two Messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1956, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Copyright Bill, 1955, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

[Secretary]

MOTION

'That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Copyright be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from this House, namely :—Shri Mohamed Valiulla, Prof. R. D. Sinha Dinkar, Shri G. Ranga, Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan, Dr. Raghu Vira, Shri Banarasi Das Chaturvedi, Shrimati Lilavati Munshi, Shri Raghavendrarao, Dr. Raghubir Singh, Shri Shyam Dhar Misra, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Shri Abdur Rezzak Khan, Shri N. B. Deshmukh, Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, and 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

That in other respects, the Rules meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee ;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make ;

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee; and that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 25th May, 1956'."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1956."

MULTI-UNIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary : Sir, I lay the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, on the Table of the House.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

श्री बी० जी० मेहता (गोहिलवाड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय सम्बंधी एस्टीमेट कमेटी की उन्नीसवीं रिपोर्ट लोकसभा की टेबल पर रखता हूं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) : May I seek one information from you? Notice was given of a breach of privilege motion about four days back. But we have not heard anything about it so far. When are we likely to hear about it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Branch of privilege regarding what?

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Breach of privilege arising out of Babu Ramnarayan Singh's arrest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall make enquiries immediately.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) : I had also given notice of a breach of privilege motion about the prevention of Members of Parliament from attending the sitting of the Lok Sabha in time on the 16th instant, when the Shah of Iran came.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I shall make enquiries and send word to the hon. Member.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BILL

Clause 9—(Office of President etc.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The Lok Sabha will now resume clause by clause consideration of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill, 1955. Clauses 2 to 8, and 10 to 30 have already been disposed of. Clause 9 of the Bill is under consideration, along with clause 1, the Title, the Enacting Formula etc.

After this Bill is passed, the Lok Sabha will resume discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the Address by the President.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, who was in possession of the House, may now continue his speech.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं लोक सभा की खिदमत में दफा ९ के बारे में अर्ज कर रहा था। कल मैंने दफ़ा ९ को पढ़ कर सुना था जिस की रू से आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट के जो मेम्बर्स होंगे या प्रेसीडेंट होंगे, उनके बारे में जो आफ़िस आफ प्राफिट (लाभप्रद) का रिस्ट्रिक्शन (प्रतिबन्ध) है, उस से बरी किये जायेंगे यानी हर एक मेम्बर और उस के प्रेसीडेंट अगर वह इस हैसियत में होंगे तो उस के साथ में वह हाउस की मेम्बरी भी कर सकेंगे और आइदर हाउस की मेम्बरी भी वह कर सकेंगे और आइदर हाउस की मेम्बरी के वास्ते वह खड़े हो सकेंगे ।

लोक सभा को याद होगा कि कल चन्द एक मेम्बर साहबान ने बड़ा सख्त ऐतराज किया था कि आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट की गवर्निंग बाडी का जो कम्पोजीशन (रचना) है उस में बहुत सारे आफिश्यल्स हैं, नानआफिश्यिअल एलिमेंट (लोग) बहुत कम हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन का ऐसा ऐतराज करना बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है और दरअसल इस इंस्टीट्यूट के अधिकतर मेम्बर्स नान-आफिश्यल्स होने चाहियें। जहां तक हाउस के उन मेम्बरान का सवाल है जिन का हाउस इन्तखाब करेगा, यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है कि हाउस के उन मेम्बरों के साथ किसी किस्म की डिसक्वालिफ़िकेशन नहीं आ सकती क्योंकि वे हाउस के एलेक्टेड मेम्बर्स होंगे, लेकिन ऐसे दूसरे असहाब के साथ जो इस बाडी के मेम्बर होंगे, उन के साथ इस डिसक्वालिफिकेशन को हटाना वाजिब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को अभी तक शायद यह इल्म ही नहीं है कि स्पीकर साहब ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, उस कमेटी ने काफी छानबीन के बाद एक रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है और कुछ उसूल कायम किये हैं और उस की रिपोर्ट की कापी हर एक मेम्बर साहब को मुहैया की जा चुकी है। इस रिपोर्ट की रू से जितने भी वाइस चांसलर्स हैं उन सब को कमेटी की राय में ऐसा शख्स करार दिया गया है जिन के बारे में डिसक्वालिफिकेशन नहीं हटाई जायगी। इस के कम्पोज़ीशन में मैं देखता हूं कि एक वाइस चांसलर का जिक्र है, देहली युनिवरसिटी का वाइस चांसलर इस इंस्टीट्यूट का मेम्बर होगा और जाहिर है कि अगर कमेटी की राय मानी गई तो वह वाइस चांसलर डिस-क्वालिफिकेशन के मातहत आ जायेंगे। इस के कम्पोज़ीशन में वाइस चांसलर को सब से पहले गह दी गई है और वह वाइस चांसलर डिसक्वालिफिकेशन से मुबर्राकर दिये गये हैं। चाहिये तो यह था कि जब तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लोक सभा में बिल नहीं बन जाती उस वक्त तक इस किस्म का कोई प्राविज़न (उपबन्ध) नहीं रखा जाता और उस रिपोर्ट से कान-फ्लिक्ट (संघर्ष) की सूरत पैदा न होती और बेहतर होता कि इस के अन्दर यह जो एग्जेम्शन (छूट) का सेक्शन (धारा) है वह न आता। अभी तक उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट न तो लोकसभा में कंसिडर हुई है और न ही उस पर कोई डिसीजन (विनिश्चय) लिया है। हम ने यहां पर एक कानून पास किया था कि सन् १९५७ तक जो भी किसी कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं, उन को डिस-क्वालिफ़ाई होने से रोका गया है क्योंकि ऐक्ट जल्दी पास नहीं हो सकता था। ऐक्ट उस रिपोर्ट के बाद जल्दी ही आने वाला है और मेरी समझ में उस को पहले ही एंटिसिपेट (पूर्वा-वधारण) कर के ऐसे अशखास को इस में से मुबर्रा कर देना जो फ़िलवाक्या बहुत सारे आफ़िशियल्स होंगे, यह वाजिब और दुरुस्त नहीं ह। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को अब तक इस रिपोर्ट का पता नहीं है और देखनें में आया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को दूसरी और बहुत सी बातों का भी इल्म नहीं है। इस लोकसभा में बहुत से ऐश्योरेंसेज़ (आश्वासन) रिफ्यूजीज के मुफ़ादात के बारे में दिये गये, उन की बाबत भी जब यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब के महकमें से पूछा गया कि आप ने उन पर क्या अमल किया तो उन्होंने फरमाया कि हम को इन एश्योरेंसेज का पता नहीं है ....

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I refuse that statement. It is an untrue statement.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I did not hear what the hon. Minister has said but I am not giving way. When I wanted to put a question to the Minister, she did not give way. So I want to retaliate as a matter of fact. I do not want to give way to any Minister who is not considerate enough to give way to Members.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): This is a non-violent way of retaliation?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is absolutely non-violent. There is a precedent for this also. If the Minister behaves like this, then we as Members of the Lok Sabha are certainly entitled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To give way or not to give way is entirely in the discretion of the hon. Member. There need not be any precedent for this. He need not quote any precedent for this. It is open to him to give way or not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am too frank to say out my mind, so that the Ministers may improve their conduct towards us.

में जनाब की खिदमत में यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि ऐक ऐसे मामले में जिस में लोकसभा की रिपोर्ट हो चुकी है और जिस के अन्दर नया कानून आने वाला है और आनरेबुल ला मिनिस्टर कोई एक ऐसा कानून लायेंगे और उस रिपोर्ट को बिल्कुल नजरअंदाज कर देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to understand that the hon. Member is opposing clause 9?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose the hon. Member wants that this sort of provision exempting Members of Parliament from incurring disqualification ought not be here in this Bill, but it should be in the general Act?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My submission is this that members of such a body should be disqualified from sitting with us. Let us remember that they will all be the satellites of this Ministry. They will all be persons who will certainly be Government servants to start with.

If you would kindly see the composition, you will find that most of them will be the servants of Government. Even if they are not servants of Government, I am very anxious that the nominees of this Ministry should not be allowed to sit with us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it mean that the hon. Member is opposed to any Member of Parliament being on the institute?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No. On the contrary, I submit that so far as Members of Parliament are concerned, their representation may be increased, because the Members of Parliament are the proper persons who are to sit on this body. They are elected representatives and moreover will be re-elected by the Houses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is opposing only the inclusion of the word 'President'?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, President and any member of the governing body. Now, the members of the governing body will be the nominees of Government. I am not expecting them to be independent. They will vote with Government in every matter.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Have six Members of Parliament there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we see the composition of the institute as given in clause 4, we find that there are to be three Members of Parliament.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as they are concerned, they are exempted. So far as they are concerned, the report of our committee is that if any Members of Parliament are elected by Parliament, then no disqualification can attach to them. We cannot stultify our own judgment and say that we shall disqualify them. Therefore, these persons will not come within the purview of the disqualification at all.

We are concerned with those other than the elected Members of Parliament. In so far as they are concerned, I humbly beg to submit that they ought not to be qualified. The disqualification should attach to them as attaches to all nominees specially servants of Government. So far as the other House is concerned, if they are elected Members, then the thing would be different. If they are elected then no question of disqualification shall apply. But there can be persons in the other House who may also be nominated by Government. I want that if any such person is there he ought to be disqualified. That is my humble submission. This clause ought not to have been there. I request Government not to include such clauses in any other Bill so long as the House has not taken any decision on the report of the Committee which has been appointed by the Speaker himself. It is rather anticipating the report and this should not have been included. This shows that in this Ministry there are people who do not know

anything of what is going about. I am very sorry to make this remark but it is unfortunately too true. Therefore, I oppose this clause.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): If I may point out, Sir, for such Members to continue in Parliament clause 9 is unnecessary. The provisions in the clause relating to Constitutions will do. This will not disqualify people. The mischief of clause 9 will come in only in this way that there is somebody who is not elected to either House of Parliament but who is there by virtue of his nomination by Government. He might come to Rajya Sabha by nomination. By clause 9, it is open to the Government to nominate a member of this Governing Body to Parliament. I hope that is not the intention of Government at all. The Government wants only to ensure by clause 9 that people who are elected by Parliament might continue to sit in Parliament and it should not be declared to be an office of profit. But the real point is whether clause 9 is necessary to give effect to that. To my mind, clause 9 is unnecessary. Clause 9 does not say, people elected under 4(g). It says—

> "It is hereby declared that the office of President or member shall not disqualify its holder for being chosen as, or for being, a member of either House of Parliament."

It is open to the Government to say that the office of the President is such an onerous thing that they would like to make full payment for that member. That will mean that a paid officer of the Government of India will be entitled to be nominated or to stand for election to both Houses of Parliament. I think that is not the intention of Government, in introducing clause 9. I think it is meant for the purpose of safety. It will have a different effect than what is intended. That is, any member, whether fully paid by a salaried post or given only allowances can stand for election to Parliament or can be nominated to the Rajya Sabha. As far as I see, that is not the intention of Government.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know how does the hon. Member know the intention of Government? The intention is clear from clause 9. The intention does not matter; the clause matters.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I understand that; that is why I say that clause 9 is unnecessary.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We had really intended to put this clause in order to protect the Members of Parliament from being disqualified or from becoming President or members of the Institute But, in view of the Prevention of Disqualification Act, clause 4, it is not necessary to retain clause 9. I am perfectly willing to eliminate it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking hon. Members whether if some fee is given to members of this Institute would that disqualify them?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member says, No, Sir, I say yes. It may be by way of abundant caution that this has been put in. I leave it to the House.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: If that is so, the clause should say: President and members of the Institute who are elected by Parliament. If we want to make that clear we should say so. The effect of this clause would be that people who are not elected from the Houses of Parliament but who are nominated to the Governing Body can be nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is....

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am prepared to withdraw that clause. Am I permitted to withdraw?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You are putting it all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some small difference of opinion that unless I put this clause to the House, the Bill will continue without that clause. I am not going to take risks because the whole Bill has been taken into consideration and clause by clause have been put. There is no question of withdrawal of any particular clause. No hon. Minister or hon. Member can now withdraw. I will put it to the House and it may negative it. That is the safest method.

The question is:

> **"That clause 9 stands part of the Bill."**

The motion was negatived.

Clause 9 was omitted from the Bill.

Clause 1—*Short Title and Commencement*

Amendment made: Page 1, line 4.—
for "1955" *substitute* "1956".

[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made: Page 1, line 1.—
for "Sixth Year" *substitute* "Seventh year".

[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is....

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exceeded the time limit.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): A second extension has been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, two minutes for Shri Mohanlal Saksena and two minutes for Pandit Bhargava.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: The other day you were pleased to ask about the institution that has been established at Jamnager. I may inform the House that the expenditure has been very low. How much money has been spent? It is only about Rs. 10 lakhs. Though much has been provided in the whole plan only Rs. 10 lakhs has been spent. The hon. Minister is complaining that there are no funds. But there is money lying idle and she has not been able to spend because she has appointed a committee and it will take some time to report. Here we have got the Ayurvedic and Tibbia College founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan out of his own endeavours and there it is suffering for want of funds.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should one be linked with the other as if the Consolidated Fund of India is too poor to pay even the Tibbia College?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I am only saying what sort of sympathy the Government has got. It is adding insult to injury. On the one hand you do not grant sufficient funds for this purpose. The Princely States were financing Ayurveda and Unani to the extent of crores of rupees. Now, I ask how much money is being spent by the Government of India and all the States for this purpose. I say it is adding insult to injury, because you do not treat Ayurveda as Medical Science. It would have been much better if you had called this Bill by the name of All-India Institute of Allopathic Medical Sciences or something like that but not Medical Sciences. As I said yesterday, it is like enacting *Hamlet* without the Prince of Denmark. You are having such a costly Institute like this and still you do not make provision for Ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine being studied there. As a matter of fact, in my original speech I had referred to the fact that the Planning Commission in their First Plan had made a definite recommendation that the possibility of making provision for the study of physical systems of treatment should be considered and facilities provided for education therein. I had asked the hon. Minister to tell me what steps were taken by the Health Ministry in this respect, but she kept mum. Very often she had been going to the official gallery for information, but on this point she had no information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is saying what he had already said.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : I looked into the First Five Year Plan, but there is nothing in it about the expenditure. But in a progress report issued in September 1954, it is stated that the provision for Rs. 1,64,00,000 had been made for expenditure to be incurred on the Institute and it was expected that it would be ready and completed within the Plan period. I want to know difinitely what will be the expenditure involved in the running of this Institute. There is no definite figure given. It is very well to say that this recurring expenditure covers six or seven years, but I want to know how much every year. Even this year we find that there is a provision for about Rs. 46,00,000 and it may go in subsequent years to the tune of a crore of rupees and even more. So I would like the hon. Minister to give me this information. Why is she fighting shy to do so? After all she should have presented to the Lok Sabha a complete picture. She has taken four years for bringing this measure, as I said yesterday, and yet wanted the Lok Sabha to pass this measure in an hour's time. I would also request the Business Advisory Committee to take greater care in deciding the question of allotment of time for the different measures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : So far as that is concerned, I will arrange for a notice to be put up hereafter regarding the meetings of the Business Advisory Committee ; the agenda will be indicated on the notice board. Any hon. Member who wishes to make any special representation saying that a particular measure requires so much more time, etc., is always welcome. If we cannot accommodate all the Members in the Speaker's Chamber, I will hold the meeting in the Central Hall.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : Of course, the Members are there. But after all, it is the duty of the Business Advisory Committee also to find out which measures involve too much expenditure,—expenditure amounting to crores of rupees—so that they may not be allotted just one hour's time. They are there to discharge a certain responsibility and they are supposed to work on behalf of the Lok Sabha and so the Members of that Committee must take care to study this more carefully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Everyone studies, but not in the manner in which the hon. Member has studied.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member says that Members have not studied it. Two persons may study a thing but each one may address himself to some aspect of it.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : So far as this Bill is concerned, I beg to submit not even one Member seems to have studied it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am sorry I am not able to reply from the floor of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena : Otherwise how could one hour have been allotted to this important measure?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I am sorry I cannot allow any more time to the hon. Member. I would now call upon Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं ग्राप की खिदमत में छोटे से दो पायंट्स रखना चाहता हूं । मैं बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी (कार्यमंत्रणा समिति) का एक मेम्बर था । मैं इस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूं कि हम ने ठीक किया या गलत .कया । कमेटी ने इस सिलसिले में एक घंटा दिया या दो घंटे दिये, लेकिन इस वक्त मुझे उस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है । इस बिल में साफ कहा गया है कि मेडिकल साइंसिज़ का एक ग्राल-इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट कायम किया जायगा । हम सब इस का मतलब यही समझे थे कि जितनी माडर्न साइंसिज़ हैं, उन का यह इंस्टीट्यूट बनेगा । लेकिन दौराने-बहस में ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने फरमाया कि माडर्न साइंसिज़ से मेरा मतलब सिर्फ एलौपैथिक सिस्टम है । मैं यह ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि किस मेम्बर के दिमाग में यह बात ग्रा सकती थी कि ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा ऐसा डिसक्लोज़र कर देंगी (बतायेंगी) कि माडर्न साइंसिज़ मीन्ज़ (का ग्रर्थ) ग्रोन्ली (केवल) एलोपैथिक सिस्टम है । जनाबे वाला ने भी कल फरमाया था—ग्रौर वह बिल्कुल बजा था—कि माडर्न साइंसिज़ के मानी होमियोपैथी भी हैं, यूनानी भी है ग्रौर ग्रायुर्वेदिक भी है । डा० सुरेश चन्द्र, जो कि इस बिल के हक में बोले थे, ने भी यही समझा ग्रौर हर एक मेम्बर ने भी यही समझा । किसी को इस बात का ख्याल तक न था कि ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा जो कि नेशनल कांग्रेस को बिलांग करती हैं, माडर्न साइंसिज़ में से यूनानी ग्रौर ग्रायुर्वेदिक सिस्टम्ज़ को हटा देंगी । जनाबे वाला, मैं ग्रर्ज

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल का नाम—दि ग्राल-इंडिया इंस्टीटयूट ग्राफ़ मेडिकल साइंसिज़ बिल—मिसनामर (गलत नाम) है । जनाबे वाला का इन्टरप्रेटेशन (व्याख्या) दुरुस्त है कि इस में सब साइंसिज़ शामिल होंगी । ग्रगर कभी यह मामला कोर्ट में गया तो ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा की इन्टरप्रेटेशन होल्ड वाटर नहीं करेगी (कसौटी पर खरी नहीं उतरेगी) ग्रौर ग्रगर कोई दूसरा ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर इस रकम को ग्रायुर्वेदिक ग्रौर यूनानी सिस्टम पर भी खर्च करेगा, तो वह बिल्कुल जस्टिफाइड (न्यायोचित) होगा ग्रौर वह कार्यवाही ग्रनकांस्टीटयूशनल (ग्रसंवैधानिक) नहीं होगी ।

जनाबे वाला ने निहायत खूबसूरती से फरमाया था कि सारे इंडिया के फाइनेन्सिज़ (वित्त) खत्म नहीं हो गये हैं ग्रौर मैं उन की इस बात की कद्र करता हूं, लकिन मैं ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ग्राज ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा न एलोपैथी के लिये पांच-छः करोड़ रखे हैं, तो मुझे ग्रभी देखना है कि कब वह ग्रायुर्वेदिक ग्रौर यूनानी सिस्टम्ज़ के लिये कोई बड़ी रकम रखती हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि वह हरगिज कोई रकम नहीं देगी । इस की वजह यह है कि उन के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं है कि ग्रायुर्वेद को बढ़ाना है । जनाबे वाला ने प्लीड (तर्क) किया था कि उस के लिये ग्रौर रुपया मिल जायगा । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर मुझे उस की ग्राशा होती ग्रौर ग्रगर मुझे ग्रौर फ़ाइनेन्सिज़ दिखाई देते तो मैं उन को कानग्रैचुलेट करता (बधाई देता) । जो रुपया ग्रौर साइंसिज़ के लिए खर्च होना चाहिये था, वह उन के लिये खर्च न कर के ग्रौर देश को यूनानी ग्रौर ग्रायुर्वेदिक सिस्टम्ज़ के बेनिफ़िट (लाभ) से डिप्राइव (वंचित) कर के यहां दिया जा रहा है, इसलिये मैं इस को ग्रपोज़ (विरोध) करता हूं । क्या ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहिबा इतनी रकम किसी ग्रौर सिस्टम के लिये भी देंगी ? मैं जानता हूं कि वह नहीं देंगी । जनाब ने भावनगर का जिक्र किया था । मैं जानता हूं कि वहां के लिये कितनी रकम दी गई है । जब स्वराज्य नहीं था, तो सब स्टेट्स में यूनानी ग्रौर ग्रायुर्वेदिक सिस्टम्ज़ के लिए बड़ी बड़ी रकमें खर्च की जाती थीं । ग्रगर नेशनल गवर्नमेंट के कायम होने के बाद उन को उन का हक न दिया जाय, उन को इस तरह इग्नोर (उपेक्षा) किया जाय ग्रौर रिवाइव (फिर कायम) न किया जाय, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कोई ठीक काम होगा ।

इस बिल को छोड़ कर जहां तक दूसरे मामलात का सवाल है, मैं देखता हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री में न विज़न (दृष्टि) है ग्रौर न ही मैं उस में कोई काम करने की शक्ति पाता हूं । ग्रभी थोड़ा ही ग्रर्सा हुग्रा कि हाउसिंग फैक्टरी की स्कीम हमारे जिस्म पर एक बड़ा ज़ख्म लगा गई है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I submit to the hon. Member that all that will constitute a general discussion of the Budget and I am sure the hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak on it at that time, but not on this occasion? The housing factory does not come under this Bill.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : बहरसूरत उन को यह देख लेना चाहिये था कि ग्राया इस से देश को कोई फ़ायदा भी होगा या नहीं । मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि उन में विज़न (दृष्टि) नहीं है—वह देख नहीं सकते कि देश का फायदा किस बात में है । कहा गया है कि इस से रूरल (ग्रामीण) लोगों को फ़ायदा होगा, लेकिन मैं यह ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर हमारे देश के लोगों को कोई फ़ायदा होगा, उन को कोई मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ (सुविधायें) मिलेंगी ग्रौर उन की हैल्थ ग्रच्छी होगी, तो इस सिस्टम से नहीं, जो कि बहुत महंगा है, बल्कि इस देश के ग्रपने सिस्टम्ज़ से । जहां तक मैं देख सकता हूं, दरग्रसल सारे सिस्टम्ज़ को डिप्राइव किया जायगा ग्रौर सारे देश को नुकसान पहुंचाया जायगा ।

ग्रगर महज़ साइंस का मामला होता तो ग्राप करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर देते मुझे कोई एतराज़ नहीं होता । इधर ग्राप कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां रुपया नहीं है ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ ग्राप ऐसी चीज़ों पर जो कि महज़ सपने हैं रुपया खर्च करते हैं, जैसे कि हाउसिंग फैक्टरी है । शरणार्थियों के साथ क्या सलूक किया गया । इस मिनिस्ट्री को पता नहीं है कि उस की ड्यूटी क्या है । यह मिनिस्ट्री दिल्ली में ऐसा इन्स्टिट्यूट (Institute) बना कर रूरल एरियाज़ को फायदा नहीं पहुंचा सकती । इस सारे बिल का कन्सेप्शन (कल्पना) ऐसा है कि इस से देश को कोई फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है । इस सिस्टम से देश को कैसे फायदा पहुंच सकता है कि जिसकी एक पेटेंट मेडीसिन की एक डोज़ (खुराक) का दाम ४२ रुपया हो । सैकड़ों रुपया इलाज शुरू होने से पहले कौन खर्च कर सकता है ? हो सकता है कि इस सिस्टम

से दिल्ली के कुछ बड़े अफसरान को, मिनिस्टरान को और हम मेम्बरान को फायदा पहुंचे । लेकिन इस बिल के वास्ते यह कहना कि इस से रूरल एरियाज़ को फायदा पहुंचेगा गलत है और धोखे की बात है । मैं कहूंगा कि यह ऐसा बिल है कि इस को पास नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

Shri Joachim Alva: May I put only two questions? So much has been said about Ayurveda. I want to know whether Government propose to put sufficient funds in the Jamnagar Institute started by the Maharani of Jamnagar. It is a big institution of sufficient importance. There are five persons to be nominated by the Central Government. Is one of these five men going to hold the post of Director—the person whose age is between 60 and 70? I want to get a straight answer to this question. This sort of manipulation of appointments should not take place. This appointment should go to a youngster, not more than 55.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member should only put questions.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got to say very much because I have already spoken in detail about this Bill. As far as Ayurveda is concerned, I may say that the Centre had allotted a sum of Rs. 37·5 lakhs in the first Plan for Ayurveda and Unani. This is in addition to what the States have provided. A Central Institute has been formed in Jamnagar and arrangements have been made already this year to introduce post-graduate studies there. A sum of one crore has been set apart for Ayurveda and Unani systems in the Second Plan. So, Government is not ignoring these systems. The tragedy is that the *vaids* are not able to put forth schemes by which they can absorb this money. That is my problem very much more than the ability or otherwise to provide funds.

As far as homoeopathy is concerned, the college at Calcutta is being upgraded in collaboration with the West Bengal Government and post-graduate studies are being arranged in collaboration with the Bombay Government in Bombay. None of these sciences are being ignored. But I claim that the majority of the people of our country want modern medicine.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Modern medicine has been described on the floor of this Lok Sabha again and again by me and I do not wish to go into it again. As for the expenditure on this Institute, figures have been given more than once and I am not going to give them again. I wish to say no more except that I am convinced that through this Institute a very great deal of benefit will accrue to modern medicine and to the propagation of that science and also it will serve the people of this country in a better way than it has been able to serve them before.

Shri Joachim Alva: My question remains unanswered. Would the Director, among the five men, be a man between 60 and 70 years of age, completely out of touch with the latest methods of research, operation, etc.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not prepared to say today who the Director will be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the motion, now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We were told that some amount would be contributed by the Government of India for Ayurveda. The hon. Minister said that it would be one crore. May I, through you, ask the hon. Minister to increase the amount to at least 4.75 crores as you were pleased to suggest during the course of discussion that more money can be appropriated for sciences other than those specified by the Minister in this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have heard what the hon. Minister has said. It does not require any particular explanation. There must be schemes. The *vaids* have not been able to bring forward schemes. If schemes come up, say for Rs. 10 crores, then it is legitimate to say and fifty per cent will be given this year and the rest next year. Hon. Members will work up that way along with the *vaids*. For me to interest myself in this matter, I have no competence.

So, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In addition to the amendments moved yesterday, amendment Nos. 59 and 60 are also to be moved.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): I beg to move:

(1) That at end of the motion, the following be added:—

"but regret to note the want of appreciation towards the remarkable performance of the private sector in the First Five Year Plan and under-estimation of its potential in the Second Plan as is evident from the lower allocations made to it in the Second Plan."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret to note the failure to realise the gravity of the transport situation in the country, which has impeded the pace of economic development."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret to note the want of appreciation towards the remarkable performance of the private sector in the First Five Year Plan and under-estimation of its potential in the Second Plan as is evident from the lower allocations made to it in the Second Plan."

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added:—

"but regret to note the failure to realise the gravity of the transport situation in the country, which has impeded the pace of economic development."

Shri V. G. Deshpande was on his legs yesterday. He may continue.

श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे (गुना) : कल में यह कह रहा था कि भाषावार प्रान्त रचना का जो परिणाम देश में हुआ उस को कांग्रेस सरकार ने देखा । कल बम्बई के मुख्य मंत्री श्री मुरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि बम्बई में केवल दंगे ही नहीं हो रहे थे बल्कि वहां की सरकार को उखाड़ने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा था । इस प्रकार के परिणाम देखने के पश्चात् भी पता नहीं सरकार क्या नीति निर्धारित करेगी । जो चीज कल बम्बई में हो रही थी वही आज मद्रास राज्य में हो रही है और मदुराई, कोयमबटूर और तंजौर में टियर-गैस चलाई जा रही है, बसों पर पत्थर फेंके जा रहे हैं । मालूम होता है कि वहां भी सरकार को उखाड़ देने की कोशिश हो रही है ।

जब कांग्रेस सरकार ने देखा कि भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने का परिणाम भयंकर हो रहा है तो उस ने द्विभाषी, त्रिभाषी और चार भाषा वाले प्रान्त बनाने का प्रयोग शुरू कर दिया । बंगाल और बिहार का मर्जर (विलय) इसी प्रकार का प्रयोग है । इस प्रयोग के क्या परिणाम होंगे पता नहीं । आप इस विषय की एक साल तक चर्चा चलाते रहे और अब आप जनता के सामने आते हैं और कहते हैं कि ये दो प्रान्त एक हो गये । हम समझते थे कि राष्ट्र एक हो रहा है । एक राष्ट्रीयता की भावना जनता में पैदा हो रही है । अब डा० विधान चन्द्र राय खड़े होते हैं और कहते हैं कि मुख्य ंत्री एक वर्ष बंगाल का होगा और एक वर्ष िहार का होगा । दोनों प्रदेशों के लिये रीज ल काउंसिल्स (प्रादेशिक परिषदें) होंगी । सर्विसों में भी दोनों क्षेत्रों का अनुपात भिन्न भिन्न ोगा । यह कौन सी राष्ट्रीयता है । यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । मुझे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह तो दो पहलवानों की कुश्ती कराना है और यह देखना है कि बंगाल मजबूत है या बिहार मजबूत है । यह रीजनल काउंसिल का नया स्टंट बना कर यह किया जा रहा है कि जो एक प्रान्त हो सकता था वह भी दो प्रान्तों की शक्ल में रहेगा ।

अब तक तो हम बंगाल और बिहार को एक करने की बात सोचते थे पर अब हमने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना को मिलाकर एक द्विभाषी राज्य बनाया जाने का विचार किया जा रहा है । आन्ध्र की भाषा तो तेलगू होगी पर तेलंगाना की क्या भाषा होगी। आज के पत्रों से मालम होता है कि तेलंगाना की भाषा उर्दू होगी और उस क्षेत्र का शासन और शिक्षा का कार्य उर्दू भाषा में किया जावेगा । और इस संयुक्त राज्य का नाम विशाल आन्ध्र नहीं होगा बल्कि इस का नाम हैदराबाद होगा । जो हम को डर । वही हो रहा है । हम चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे से हैदराबाद के मुस्लिम राज्य का नाम मिट जाय लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है । इस राज्य में तेलंगाना की भाषा उर्दू होगी ।

इसी प्रकार पंजाब के लिये भी रीजनल काउंसिल होगी। मालूम होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का गढ़ भी टूटने वाला है और वहां की प्रादेशिक भाषा उर्दू को भी माना जायेगा। शायद उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक रीजनल काउंसिल बनेगी। इस प्रकार का षड़यन्त्र देश में हो रहा है। और एकता के नाम पर इस देश में दुहाई और झगड़े पैदा करने का षड़यन्त्र रचा जा रहा है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस प्रकार पूर्व प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा इन चारों को मिला कर जिनकी कि अलग अलग भाषायें हैं, कैसे एक प्रान्त बना सकते हैं। और उसको एक प्रांत कहते हैं। इस तरह से तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप सारे देश के प्रान्तों को मिला कर एक मल्टी लिंगुएल स्टेट (बहुभाषी राज्य) बना सकते हैं और एक मजबूत केन्द्र की स्थापना कर सकते हैं। मैं इस तर्क को नहीं मानता कि भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना करने से देश की एकता भंग हो जायगी और हम कमजोर पड़ जायेंगे। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि आप राज्यों के विलय की बातें अपने स्तर पर कर रहे हैं और सुनने में आ रहा है कि आप बिहार और बंगाल को मिला कर एक प्रान्त बनाने जा रहे हैं और इसी तरह और अन्य राज्यों के भी आपस में परस्पर विलय की वार्ता चल रही है लेकिन ऐसा करते वक्त आप वहां की सम्बन्धित जनता से नहीं पूछते हैं और जब आप की योजनाओं के विरुद्ध जनता आवाज़ उठाती है और आन्दोलन करती है तब आप जनता को दोष देते हुए कहते हैं कि जनता प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग पर नहीं चल रही है लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप जनतन्त्रवादी तरीके से यह सब काम कर रहे हैं? आप ने मध्य प्रदेश और मध्यभारत को एक कर दिया, मध्यप्रदेश पहले बाईलिंगुएल स्टेट (द्विभाषी राज्य) थी, उस के स्थान पर आप ने बड़ा मध्य प्रदेश बना दिया। मध्यप्रदेश की बाईलिंगुएल स्टेट में मराठी और हिन्दी के प्रदेश सम्मिलित थे, उस को तोड़ कर फिर से बनाना शुरू किया है और जैसे कि उर्दू में एक कहावत है कि पायजामा फाड़ कर फिर से सीना शुरू किया, वह बात यहां पर लागू होती है। जो पहले बाइलिंगुएल स्टेट थी उस को युनिलिंगुएल (एक भाषी) बनाया। और ऐसा करते वक्त आप ने जनता की राय नहीं ली कि वह क्या चाहती है। मेरा तो यह आक्षेप है कि आप इस तरह की बड़ी तबदीलियां करते वक्त जनता की राय नहीं लेते हैं और अगर जनता उस के खिलाफ़ अपनी नाराजगी और असंतोष प्रकट करती है तो आप उलटे जनता को उसके लिये दोषी ठहराते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि यह जो आप नया महाराष्ट्र बना रहे हैं, इस में हमारा पुराना मध्यप्रदेश, मराठी और हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों को मिला कर एक बाइलिंगुएल स्टेट बना देंगे और फिर बम्बई उस का कैपिटल (राजधानी) हो और नागपुर दूसरी राजधानी हो, इस प्रकार की योजनायें आ सकती हैं। मेरा आप से कहना यह है कि आप बगैर जनता का मत जाने और उस की राय की कद्र किये इस तरह की विलय की योजनायें सामने न लाये। इस के अतिरिक्त यदि आप ऐसा समझते हों कि भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना करने का प्रयोग आज असफल रहा है तो आप उस की स्पष्ट घोषणा करिये। सरकार को इस प्रकार की घोषणा करने का पूर्ण अधिकार है और ऐसी घोषणा करने के पश्चात ही आप यह अपनी नये प्रान्तों के विलय की योजनायें जनता की स्वीकृति के लिये रखें। सारे राज्यों के विधान मंडलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी इस घोषणा से सूचित करे और उस के बाद इस दिशा में कदम उठाये। मैं आचार्य कृपलानी जी के इस सुझाव से सहमत नहीं हूं कि आज की अवस्था में भारत सरकार को दस साल तक के लिये राज्य पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित नहीं करना चाहिये। किस को पता है कि दस साल बाद जब आप पुनः प्रान्तों की रचना का काम आरम्भ करेंगे तब झगड़े और जनता के आन्दोलन नहीं होंगे। कौन कह सकता है कि उस वक्त मद्रास, बम्बई और कलकत्ते में आज की भांति झगड़े फसाद नहीं होंगे। इस तरह के झगड़े जगह जगह पर उस वक्त भी हो सकते हैं। यहां पर मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि फरवरी तो खत्म हो रहा है, मार्च के शुरू हफ्ते तक सरकार द्वारा इस बात की स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा होनी चाहिये कि हमारा भाषावार प्रान्तों की पुनर्रचना का प्रयोग असफल रहा है, अगर सरकार के दिल में ऐसा भाव है तो उस को खुले दिल से सब के सामने घोषित करें कि जिस तत्व पर हम भाषावार प्रान्तों की पुनर्रचना करना चाहते थे वह असफल हुआ है, और इन नये तत्वों के आधार पर हम इस पुनर्रचना के काम को करना चाहते हैं। एसा आप पहले घोषित कीजिये और ऐसी घोषणा करने के बाद देश के तमाम पक्षों की एक आल पार्टीज कान्फ्रेंस (सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन) आप बुलाइये और जिन तत्वों के आधार पर अब आप प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन

[श्री वी० जी० देशपांडे]

करना चाहते हैं उन की चर्चा कीजिये और वहां पर लोगों को समझाइये कि अरे भाई, दो भाषा-भाषी प्रदेशों को मिलाकर एक प्रान्त बनाने से ही सच्ची राष्ट्रीयता और एकता का निर्माण होगा और इस तत्त्व के आधार पर ही हम को अपने प्रान्तों की पुनर्रचना करनी चाहिये और इस तत्व को वहां पर निर्धारित करने के पश्चात् आप एक नया आयोग इस काम के वास्ते बनाइये जो यह तय करे कि किस किस प्रान्त को मिला कर एक प्रान्त बनाया जा सकता है। वैसे मुझे तो दिल में डर मालूम हो रहा है कि इस से देश मजबूत होने के बजाय इस के टुकड़े-टुकड़े न हो जाय, क्योंकि हम तो चाहते थे कि बड़े-बड़े प्रान्त बनें लेकिन कल ही एक सज्जन महोदय ने कहा कि इन रीजनल कौंसिलों को सेंटर की पावर (केन्द्र की शक्ति) दी जाय, यानी पहले तो प्रान्त बने, उस के बाद रीजनल कौंसिल की एक सब फेडरेशन बने और हिन्दुस्तान एक बड़ी फेडरेशन बन जाय, इस प्रकार के भी बुरे नतीजे इन चीजों के निकल सकते हैं अगर हम ने अच्छी तरह से सोचविचार कर काम नहीं किया। इस काम के लिये आप एक दूसरा कमिशन बनाइये और कमिशन बनाने के पश्चात् आप एक नया बिल ले आइये और इस प्रकार सोच-समझ कर इस काम को शुरू करें नहीं तो बम्बई में जो झगड़ा-फसाद और गोली से आदमी मारे गये और एक अप्रिय दृश्य उपस्थित हुआ उस की पुनरावृत्ति और जगह भी हो सकती है। बम्बई में हमने गलती की और हमने देखा कि मुरारजी देसाई की पुलिस द्वारा करीब ७०-८० आदमियों को गोली से जान से मार डाला गया और मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कुछ हुआ वह शासक दल की गलती के कारण हुआ। एक पेपर ने लिखा है कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की आवाज के पीछे बम्बइ में खूब गुंडागर्दी हुई और विरोधी पक्षों पर वहां के उपद्रवों की जिम्मेदारी डाली जाती है। मैं कहता हूं कि आप का यह चार्ज (आरोप) बिल्कुल गलत है और बम्बई में जो कुछ हुआ उस की पूरी तरह जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए आप एक स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष समिति की स्थापना कीजिये जो सारे तथ्यों की जांच कर के अपनी रिपोर्ट दे। आप इस तरह की निष्पक्ष जांच कराने के हमारे प्रस्ताव को तो मानते नहीं, और उल्टे हमारे लोगों पर गुंडागर्दी करने का आरोप लगाते हैं। इस अवसर पर मुझे इस में नहीं जाना है कि गुंडागर्दी या कार्रवाई किस ने की, और किस ने नहीं की, कांग्रेस वालों ने की या दूसरों ने की। मुझे पता नहीं है लेकिन यह बात साफ़ जाहिर हो गई है कि कांग्रेस में आज प्रजातन्त्र नहीं है और जिस के कारण यह सब अप्रिय घटनाएं होरही हैं। उन के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र वाले उन को कहते हैं कि बम्बई को संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र में रहना चाहिये और चूंकि आप उन की बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं इसलिये वह अपने त्याग-पत्र देना चाहते हैं तो आप उनको कहते हैं कि त्याग-पत्र मत दो और उनका त्याग-पत्र देना अनुशासनहीनता मानी जायगी और मेरा तो अपने महाराष्ट्र के कांग्रेस जनों पर आक्षेप है कि वे डर कर सही मार्ग का अवलम्बन नहीं कर रहे हैं और मैं आचार्य कृपलानी की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि उन्होंने झगड़ा फैलाया है। मैं तो यह कहने पर मजबूर हूं कि हमारे महाराष्ट्र के कांग्रेस जनों ने कांग्रेस हाई कमांड से डर कर कि कहीं हम को आगामी निर्वाचन में टिकट न मिले, अपनी आत्मा की आवाज को दबाया है और यही कारण है कि अमृतसर के कांग्रेस अधिवेशन में हमारे किसी भाई ने बम्बई को संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र में शामिल किये जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा। उन्होंने वैधानिक रीति से दल के अन्दर भी अपनी मांग नहीं रखी है और राष्ट्र के साथ वंचना की है और जनतन्त्र के साथ और अपने लोगों के साथ द्रोह किया है। इस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि कांग्रेस दल के लोग भी दोषी हैं, क्योंकि जो उन की अन्तरात्मा की आवाज है, उस को खुले दिल से लोगों के सामने नहीं रख रहे हैं। आज कांग्रेस को उच्च सत्ता अपने दलगत स्वार्थ की खातिर जनतन्त्र की अवहेलना कर रही है और उसी का कारण है कि बम्बई आदि नगरों में इस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटनायें घटीं। महाराष्ट्र की जो बम्बई को उस में मिलाने की मांग ह उस के औचित्य को आप स्वीकार कीजिये और अपनी गलती को स्वीकार कीजिये। यह जनतन्त्र की अवहेलना नहीं तो क्या है? मध्यभारत की विधान सभा ने कहा है कि हमें मध्यप्रदेश के साथ न मिलाया जाय लेकिन आप उन की बात नहीं सुनते हैं। मेजोरिटी अगर शान्तिपूर्वक कायदे से अपनी मांग रखती है तो आप यह कह कर उस को अस्वीकार कर देते हैं कि यह जनता की मांग नहीं है क्योंकि कोई आन्दोलन अथवा मार-पिटाई नहीं हुई और अगर कहीं पर मार-पिटाई हो जाती है तो आप कहते हैं कि आपने हमारे हाथ कमजोर कर दिये, इस तरह की अजीब दलील आप देते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि ऐसी दलील देकर

आप मार-पीट और गुंडागर्दी पर प्रीमियम रखते हैं और उस के बाद शिकायत करते हैं कि वहां पर लोगों ने अपनी बात मनवाने के लिये गुंडागर्दी की । अन्त में मैं आप को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि आप प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन करने के सम्बन्ध में जिस प्रकार से जनतन्त्र वाद की अवहेलना कर रहे हैं, उस का परिणाम देश के लिये अहितकर सिद्ध होगा । इतना ही कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं ।

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had in the beginning no mind to participate in the discussion but I made up my mind to do so when I read the summary of a speech made by the Chief Minister of Bombay in the Bombay Legislature yesterday. What I want to say shall be in response to the appeal made by the President in his speech that questions about reorganisation should be discussed in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and goodwill; within the scope of that desire and, also, consistent with the atmosphere that was created at Amritsar both by the Prime Minister as our leader and the Home Minister as our deputy leader.

When I read this morning that the Chief Minister stated that there was a plan to overthrow the Government and to take the city by force, though he has not named by whom, I felt it was a serious statement. If that is true, then in the interest of the public and in the interest of the future of this country, it is necessary that an enquiry by, or presided over by, the highest judicial authority in this country should be instituted.

Only a few days ago there was some firing at Imphal and eight persons were killed. I read in the newspapers that the Union Minister of Home Affairs has ordered an enquiry into the whole affair. Here in Bombay, according to Government, 76 deaths occurred : 72 by bullets, two as a result of tear gas and two as a result of stabbing. An important and responsible worker of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has stated that the number of deaths is 148, the number of injured is 450 and that another 200 have suffered as a result of tear gas. There are wild figures given by certain papers here and certain papers abroad. The papers during the fateful week carried news that orders were there to shoot at sight and that on one particular day, 114 firings took place. I would most respectfully request the hon. Home Minister to realise that in this matter there is obviously a *prima facie* case for enquiry. They have ordered an enquiry when, as a matter of fact, only eight deaths took place.

Now, was there a real plan? If there was a plan, when did the great Chief Minister of Bombay discover it? If he discovered it after the incidents took place, then surely it is no testimony to the efficiency of his police. If he discovered it much earlier, then obviously one has to take into consideration why he did not act promptly.

In his second statement, he has said that there has been no indiscriminate firing. I have here a newspaper, the copies of which have been, so far as I know, taken possession of by the police in Bombay, and in which the names of 69 persons occur and a description is given as to how they received these wounds. Out of these 69, the Lok Sabha will be surprised to know that 23 are non-Maharashtrians. There are Sikhs, Gujaraties, Marwaris and there are people from other communities. The nature of the wounds and the place on the body on which the wounds have been received have also been mentioned. The wounds have been received right from the eye to the toe. They have received wounds while on the street, while they were in the room and while they were on the terrace. They range from a boy of 14 to an old lady of 64. I am not saying anything by way of final conclusion. What I want to say is that this is a *prima facie* case for enquiry into the incidents. 400 people have been thus wounded. Now, either it is indiscriminate firing or the movement was not exclusively confined to Maharashtrians. No other inference is logically possible. I will not draw either inference at this stage.

It has been said that in Bombay there was a plan. In Bombay there is one policeman for every 228 citizens. That is in greater Bombay. Outside, there is one policeman for 849. In New York, it is 450, and in the much-abused Chicago it is 490. This is the state of affairs for the year 1953-54. Add to this the number of policemen from Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat who have been imported. Bombay today is just like any other occupied country. It is a sad thing. I do not want to spoil the atmosphere. I want to say that in the interests of truth and for public guidance an enquiry should be instituted. Crime in Bombay, particularly prohibition crime, has increased eight

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times. One can easily imagine that during these seven or eight fateful days, the bootleggers and distillers of illicit liquor and their whole organisation naturally were not functioning in their usual activities. What then must have they been doing? On an average I am told that 150 prohibition crimes are committed every day. I am not referring to the other crimes. In view of this, what should have been the attitude of the Government if there was a plan, or, if there was not a plan what should have been their attitude? I recall to the Lok Sabha what the great Prime Minister said on the 18th of August, 1955 in reference to what took place in Bombay on the 16th August. He said that this was a rehearsal of what was going to happen in Bombay. Later on he explained it away. May I bring to the notice of the Lok Sabha that in that demonstration, the number of Maharashtrians was considerably less. The Goans were much more in evidence, because it was a matter which touched their patriotism and vital interests. May I also bring to the notice of the Lok Sabha the fact that long before the SRC Report was published and was made available to the country, a list of persons who were suspected of pro-Samyukta Maharashtrian tendencies was made and if there was any reason to believe that there was a plot, why were they not preventively detained and arrested? Only on the 16th of this month 300 people were arrested and what I read from the papers is this : that they were arrested because they were considered to be pro-Samyukta Maharashtra-vadis and were likely to create violent troubles.

During the fateful months—from July to November—the whole Maharashtra was an armed camp. This covered Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Nagpur—everywhere—as if there was going to be some rebellion and some attempt to overthrow the Government, this, that and the other. There is an allegation made among the Maharashtra public and in the Maharashtra press that all this was planned to bring about a situation in which there would be provocation and to discredit Maharashtra and sabotage its claim to Bombay. What happened? On the 18th November, first incident occurred. In spite of our advice, we did our best as Congressmen, asking them not to take any procession—600 people marched in a quiet manner, men and women, and their only request was that three of them should be allowed to see the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and submit what they had to say. That was rejected and there was a lathi charge and tear gassing, and 600 people were arrested. On the 20th November, there was a big public meeting on the Chowpatty sands and certain statements made by the Chief Minister and the Chief of the Bombay Congress there were highly provocative. I do not approve of what the people did. I condemn it; I have condemned it and our Committee had condemned it.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What did the people do? They did nothing.

Shri Gadgil: On the 21st November there was an indiscriminate lathi charge, not by the police of Bombay but by the home guards who were imported from outside Bombay. On that day there was no looting. Nothing happened. There was a crowd of three lakhs to four lakhs when they were told by Shri Barucha and Shri S. M. Joshi that Shri Hiray and others had resigned. They then marched from that place to Chowpatty sands where they held a meeting which consisted of four lakhs to five lakhs. The meeting was allowed by the police.

The meeting was held and for the first time the police acted very tactfully and it passed off quietly.

1 P. M.

In December I repeated the demand for an enquiry here in my speech and I was supported by some Members; but nothing was done. Tracing the events. I am only making out a *prima facie* case I am giving no conclusions of my own. On the 15th of January, there was a meeting of 2 to 3 lakhs of people in Bombay. I was one of the speakers and in the next day morning it was reported in the papers that a meeting more orderly was never witnessed. On the 16th morning, some leaders were arrested and on the evening of the 16th at the Shivaji Park, there was another meeting of 3 to 4 lakhs of people. Some of them wanted me to take away my Gandhi cap. I told them, "Look here, this cap represents certain values in life and I shall rather die than remove it. I have not removed it during British regime and I shall not remove it in the regime of the Congress". The meeting passed off more or less quietly. I want to know this from the Bombay Government and particularly the city police. I want to know when goondas were arrested and if they were not arrested on the 16th, why were

they not arrested. My humble submission is this. As I said before, I am not blaming anybody; I am only making out a case that these facts show that there has been something which cannot be definitely said to be true or false and hence they deserve an enquiry. While I was here in Delhi from the 12th to the 15th January morning, the newspapers here carried the story that the final decision about Bombay, in what way it is going to be centrally administered, would be taken when the Cabinet meeting would be held on the 18th. On the 16th the news carried by the P.T.I. was that there was going to be a surprise broadcast by the Prime Minister. I am stating all these things to show that something forced the situation on the Government on the 16th. I doubt whether it was a Government decision or whether it was a decision prompted by some other considerations not relevant for me now to detail. Now, what happened during the riot days? I have here a statement made by Dr. Charanker who did good Red Cross work in the 1942 movement, in the naval riots of 1946 and in the Hindu-Muslim riots. When he did the same work irrespective of any political consideration, the Red Cross flag was removed from his motor car, the badges of his volunteers were removed and he and the volunteers were assaulted.

An Hon. Member: Shame!

Shri Gadgil: It is not yet an established fact. There was an allegation in the Press that when Congress people and other workers wanted to go about preaching for the establishment of peace, the response of the Bombay Government was not prompt or very helpful. All sorts of allegations are made against the Maharashtrian community. A lady wrote a letter in one of the English papers that there was molestation on the Ghatkopar platform. Promptly another fine gentleman, Natwarlal Shah, immediately wrote a reply that nothing of that kind happened and they were only wild rumours which were set afloat. But, that reply was not published in the English papers for three days, although it was published by another Maharashtrian paper which is run under the same management. I do not know what has happened or what has not happened, but there is a whispering campaign going round in Delhi. I only want that for the sake of our community, for the sake of India's good name and for the establishment of goodwill and peace, an enquiry should be ordered. Let us know who are guilty. An indication of that is to be got from the figures of arrested persons given by the Government of Bombay.

Shri C. Bhatt (Broach): May I know why you have used the Gujeratis as the target?

Shri Gadgil: Please keep calm; there is nothing that way. I am your best friend. 7,000 people have been arrested. Out of them 4,955 were for the disturbance of peace, 996 for breach of curfew and about 1,198 for looting. If you see the names from these 1,198—many of them have appeared—every community is represented, because they belong to no community spiritually; but, they are goondas. I am very grateful to my friend Shri Morarji Desai because he has said in his speech, "I cannot blame any particular section." I am much more grateful to the Prime Minister because he has said at Amritsar, "I cannot blame any community and it has been the work of goondas; it is a matter of regret to everybody." There is another international reason why I want an enquiry. All the news that have appeared in the foreign Press have exaggerated the whole thing in such a manner as to discredit us as being unfit for democracy, this, that and the other. Some people were interested in exaggerating this without knowing what would be the implications of an exaggeration of this kind. Was there a civil war? Was there any attempt against the Government? If that were so, the people instead of marching to Kala Chowki, would have gone to the Secretariat. I do not think that people who know that the way to throw out the Government is to win the election and send them to their home unsung and unhonoured, would do like this. If people realise the international implications, they would not spell out a civil war or a plan to overthrow the Government. When I find our beloved leader maligned and criticised in the foreign Press as being a hypocrite, it hurts me more. Only for this purpose at least I say, let us look at these events in the proper perspective. The second reason is that it will be helpful in creating an atmosphere of goodwill.

I want to sum up that I am drawing no conclusion. Whosoever is found guilty as a result of this enquiry, howsoever high he may be, should be punished. Even if I am found guilty, I am prepared to meet the utmost penalty of

[Shri Gadgil]

law, although it is not yet abolished under the Gandhian regime. I am therefore saying that there is a *prima facie* case for an enquiry. I appeal to the conscience of the Home Minister; when he has ordered an enquiry when 9 people were dead, do not the facts that I have stated in my own humble way provide a greater reason for ordering an enquiry of that kind?

There is another point which I want to touch. I am very happy that at the Amritsar Congress Session, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and Maulana Saheb, our great leaders, have said that peaceful and democratic methods are the ways of solving the problem. I entirely agree with them that they should not yield to violence. But, at the same time, they must give continuous proof that democratic conscience is working in the mind of national leadership by taking concrete steps to convince the people that reason and argument prevail. Justice, fairplay, reason and argument are the four vitamins of the democratic life and if any one of them or the whole lot is found to be deficient, to that extent our democracy will not function. I read in today's papers that Shri Acharya Kripalani has suggested postponement for a period of ten years. My humble submission is, as Pantji has said long ago, it will be a counsel of despair, Pandit has been defined in Mahabharata as :

निश्चित्य: प्रक्रमते नान्तरवसति कर्मणा:

अवंध्यकाल: वश्यात्मा स वै पंडित:

One who does not begin unless he has some definite plan or principle or a philosophy and once begun he will not stop. He will continue.

विघ्नै: पुन: पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमाना:

प्रारब्धयुत्तामजना न परित्यजन्ति

Are these problems insoluble? I heard a speech by our leader and Prime Minister only a few weeks ago where he said we must not run away from problems, we must accept every challenge to our statesmanship, challenge to our ability for constructive effort. In that spirit we must accept this challenge. What is the problem, after all? A part of it refers to borders and another part to Bombay and Punjab. So far as borders are concerned, I have suggested, and I suggest again : appoint a judicial authority and let that judicial authority try to bring about a compromise in as many matters as possible and if anything is left outstanding, let us refer that to the Prime Minister and give him the authority to decide.

So far as Bombay is concerned, I repeat my offer : you give Bombay to Maharashtra and I give a blank cheque for safeguards. My friend, Shri Patil, said that I have no credit in the bank. He is right. I have no money in the bank. In fact, what little property I have is already mortgaged with another bank. But so far as the heart of the Maharashtrian masses is concerned, I have more credit than Shri Patil can even in his imagination think. That has been evidenced in the past by various elections and I am sure if further evidence in future is necessary it will be available. Let us therefore approach this problem in the humble spirit in which Mahatma Gandhi approached every problem. As I have often said, reorganisation of states is organisation of freedom. And just as in our Constituent Assembly everybody was allowed to give his own views and there was freedom of voting because everybody was interested in having the best possible Constitution for our country, similarly, in a sense the suggestion made by some of my friends on the right that this is a thing in which everyone of us is interested may be considered. There is nothing wrong in at least trying to explore the possibilities of working out that suggestion, if accepted.

A phrase used by me in a particular context is there in cold print. But I have been made disproportionately famous or infamous for that. I say, Sir, in a democracy nobody should consider himself infallible and nobody should be indispensable. If we do not subscribe to this creed, it will not be democracy. My submission then was that if this is not done then this will happen. So I am very much afraid to foretell what will happen in the near future because, it seems, intelligent anticipation of events is a crime according to certain people and certain parties. Therefore all I say is that we have hard times before us. May I refer to an incident that happened when our beloved Pantji was congratulated for having attained 69 years? I then told him—it was in September or earlier than that—that as far as I see, the times are going to be very hard both here and abroad and I look upon him, I said, as the deepasthambam, as the light house, as guide of the destinies of this country. So, can any one now say because I have said these hard times have come true? Please, therefore, do not misunderstand.

If I speak anything, I take the full consequences of that. Whatever I felt I used to write to him and right from August up to last week I have been writing and speaking to him. I want him to consider how long you will deny democratic rights to Bombay. By all canons of fairplay and justice it belongs to Maharashtra. I understand your difficulties, whatever they are. But no Government can claim to be democratic if it considers prestige to be the only thing that matters. Prestige if of justice, prestige is of truth, prestige is of enduring friendship. In that spirit I appeal to the Government, to think of their own mistakes and be magnanimous. But I want to tell them that they cannot have the exclusive privilege of being fallible. Every human being has that failing, to err is human. There are two things, rather two persons, who never commit mistakes : one is God above and the Almighty editor below. They never commit mistakes. The rest of the people, they do commit mistakes. I commit mistakes. Everybody commits mistakes. It is through mistakes that we go to the next stage of progress. Democracy, I know and appreciate, is Government by consent, Government by argument, Government by peaceful negotiations. And if we cannot succeed today, let us not say we cannot succeed tomorrow. Let us continue to search and explore the possibilities of having an agreed solution or having a fair solution of the problem. I am certain the right thing will be done. All I want to say in conclusion is that let that right thing be done in time and let it not be said, as was stated in the case of the British Government, that whatever they did, they did too late. Therefore, don't condemn anybody without proper enquiry. Mahatma Gandhi, when he was asked to condemn the violence of the people in 1942, said "a mole hill of popular violence had been shown by Government to be a mountain; what the police has done has been defended on the ground that there were no excesses on behalf of the police and what was only necessary was done. The people had at least some cause for what they did. Government had none. I cannot judge popular action by the footrule of truth and non-violence unless I can apply the same measure to Government action". I therefore, in all humility ask in order to clear our conscience, clear the fair name of India and to give a proper perspective to whatever has happened in Bombay to the international world for an inquiry and let them then reappreciate what has happened. This is what I want to say and, I am sure, that my appeal will not go unheeded.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के लिये धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं ।

इस समय पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हमारे हिन्दू भाई बहुत बड़ी संख्या में भारत आ रहे हैं । यही नहीं अक्टूबर के महीने में करीब पांच हजार लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान के डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर से ढाका में यहां आने के लिये सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त किये थे । इस के अलावा अगर आप देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि नवम्बर में यहां ६,००० लोग पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये और दिसम्बर में करीब ११,००० लोग यहां पर आये और जनवरी सन् १९५६ में १५ हजार आये । १५,००० दरख्वास्तें तो मंजूर हुईं, इन के अलावा महीने के अन्त में १८,००० दरख्वास्तें और बाकी थीं । इस से मालूम होता है कि पूर्वी बंगाल में हिन्दुओं की माली हालत अच्छी नहीं है । यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है और हमारी सरकार को यह सोचना है कि उसे इस माइग्रेशन (प्रव्रजन) को रोकने के लिये पाकिस्तान की सरकार के प्रति क्या कार्रवाई करनी है । या हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जो यह हमारे भाई आ रहे हैं उन को हम अच्छी तरह से रख सकें । यह गम्भीर प्रश्न है और हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने अभिभाषण में अपने विचार जाहिर किये हैं ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका के विदेश मंत्री श्री डलस न अपन एक भाषण सें कहा है कि भारतीय पुर्तगाली बस्तियां पुतगाल का ही अंग हैं । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन की नीति यह है कि जो भी प्रदेश उन के हाथों में हैं वह अलग न हों चाहे उस प्रदेश के लोग उनके अधीन रहना चाहें या नहीं । लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि गोआ हमारे पास आकर रहेगा और इसे कोई नहीं रोक सकता । हो सकता है कि ऐसा होने में कुछ समय लग जाये ।

बांडुंग सम्मेलन में २९ राष्ट्रों ने भाग लिय था और उस सम्मेलन ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था यदि उस के अनुसार दुनिया के राष्ट्र चलें तो जो हम आज दुनिया के विभिन्न भागों में कलह देख रहे हैं वह समाप्त हो जाये । वह एक

[सरदार ए० एस० सहगल]

ऐतिहासिक घोषणा थी और उस के अनुसार चलने से संसार के मतभेद शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों से हल किये जा सकते हैं। उस रास्ते पर चलने से न केवल भारत का बल्कि दुनिया के सारे राष्ट्रों का कल्याण हो सकता है। उस प्रस्ताव में जिन पंचशील सिद्धांतों का प्रतिपादन किया गया है वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) Mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty;
(2) Non-aggression;
(3) Non-interference in one another's internal affairs;
(4) Equality and mutual benefit;
(5) Peaceful co-existence.

यदि दुनियां के राष्ट्र इन सिद्धांतों के अनुसार चलने लगें और यह तय कर लें कि औपनिवेशिक वाद को समाप्त कर देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि हालत बहुत सुधर जायेगी।

मलाया में जो प्रगति हुई है और अफ्रीका में जो गोल्ड कोस्ट में स्वतन्त्रता की स्थापना होगी उस का अफ्रीका के दूसरे औपनिवेशिक राज्यों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ेगा तथा राष्ट्र मंडल और संयुक्त राष्ट्र को विचार करके उनको भी स्वतन्त्रता देनी होगी। भले ही वे उन्हें अभी स्वतन्त्र न करें पर पीछे देनी होगी ऐसी मेरी धारणा है। मगर हमको इन समस्याओं को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीकों से और आपसी बातचीत से ही हल करना चाहिये।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जो १६ नये राष्ट्र लिये गये हैं इस का श्रेय भारत के माननीय मंत्री श्री कृष्ण मेनन, रूस के सदस्यों तथा उन दूसरे राष्ट्रों के सदस्यों को है जिन्होंने इस काम में हाथ बटाया, परन्तु सब से अधिक श्रेय इस कार्य में श्री कृष्ण मेनन को है और वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। उन की समाचार पत्र वालों ने जो भारत के घूमने वाले चाणक्य की पदवी दी है वह ठीक ही है।

हमको यह कहना पड़ता है कि चीन और मंगोलिया संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में नहीं आ सके। लेकिन हम आशा करते हैं कि चीन और अमेरिका के बीच जो मतभेद हैं उन को हमारे मनोनीत मंत्री जी अपनी चेष्टाओं द्वारा दूर करने में सफल होंगे ताकि जेनेवा में जो सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है उस के लिये अच्छा वातावरण तैयार हो जाये जिस से सभी देशों का कल्याण हो सके और एशिया की स्थिति में दृढ़ता आ सके, और जो संघर्ष के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं, जो कि सहज में मालूम नहीं होते हैं, वे भी दूर हो जायें।

मार्शल बुलगानिन और प्रेसीडेंट आइजनहोवर के बीच जो पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है उस से भी मालूम होता है कि उन का झुकाव भी शान्ति की ही ओर है। इस के फलस्वरूप जो तनाव है उस में कमी होने की आशा की जा सकती है।

बगदाद सन्धि से जो शान्तिप्रिय देश हैं और लड़ाई से अलग रहना चाहते हैं उनको बहुत अन्देशा हो रहा है, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि इस से उन के देशों के लिये खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। हमें दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया सुरक्षा संघ से भी बहुत खेद हुआ था। ऐसा ही खेद हमको बगदाद सन्धि से हुआ है।

पहली योजना की सफलता से १८ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन में ४३ प्रतिशत की, कृषि उत्पादन में १५ प्रतिशत की और अन्न के उत्पादन में २० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु हमें यह देखना है कि जो यह सफलता मिली है उस से कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को लाभ पहुंचा है। यदि हमें देश की गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करना है तो चाहे हम बड़े अफसर हों या कर्मचारी, चाहे छोटे हों या बड़े, सब को कड़े से कड़ा काम कर के देश के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना होगा। हमें अपनी फिजूल खर्ची कम करनी होगी और जो हम विवाह आदि में ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं इस को कम करना होगा। इन सारी चीजों को हमें बन्द करना होगा। मैं तो सुझाव दूंगा कि हम की एक कमेटी बनानी होगी जो कि हम को यह सुझाव दे कि जो महकमों में फालतू खर्च हो रहे हे उनको हम किस प्रकार दूर करें ताकि जो बचत हो वह राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम में लगाई जा सके। यदि हमें समाजवादी राष्ट्र बनाना है तो हमें हर प्रकार की आमदनी पर सीलिंग (अन्तिम सीमा) मुकर्रर करनी चाहिये, चाहे वह आमदनी नौकरी से हो, चाहे व्यापार से हो या किसी और तरीके से हो। जिस तरह से कि हम ने राजाओं का राज्य समाप्त किया, जमींदारी प्रथा को मिटाया, जागीरदारी प्रथा को मिटाया, बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, और जीवन-बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया उसी प्रकार हम को मकानों का और मिलों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा। तभी जाकर जो हम समाजवादी समाज की ओर देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं उस में सफल होंगे। मेरा यह सुझाव नहीं है कि यह सब आज

ही कर दिया जाय, लेकिन हम इस ओर अग्रसर हों और धीरे धीरे इस काम को पूरा करें जिस से कि जिस चीज़ को हम देश में करना चाहते हैं वह १५ या २० साल में पूरी हो सके ।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे यहां हैंडलूम चल रहे हैं इन को आप पावर हैंडलूमस् में बदल दें क्योंकि जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता ।

यदि हम इन के ज़रिये से छोटी छोटी चीज़ों को बना कर के व्यापार करना चाहते हैं तो सहकारिता के सिद्धांत पर हमें इस को चलाना होगा और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देना होगा ।

जिस तरह से आज कई बर्षों से हमारे अफसर लोग छोटे छोटे धंधों की बाबत जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये जापान गये हुए हैं और यह जानने गये हैं कि हमारे यहां कौन कौन सी चीज़ मुफ़ीद हो सकती है और मैं तो कहूंगा कि यदि हमारे उन अफसरों की उस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट आ गई हो तो हमें उस पर अमल करना चाहिये और उस के अनुसार काम करना चाहिये । इस तरह हम देखेंगे कि हमारे देश में जापान के आधार पर छोटे धंधे जल्दी कामयाब हो सकेंगे ।

हमारी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बड़े महत्व की है । इस के अन्तर्गत लगभग २ करोड़, १० लाख एकड़ नई ज़मीन की सिंचाई होगी, मगर इस योजना में यदि मल्टी परपज़ (बहुप्रयोजनीय) हसदो बांध को ले लिया जाता तो कम से कम १० लाख एकड़ ज़मीन और सिंच जाती तथा जो बिजली होती वह ८० किलोवाट नई बिजली देता और ३४ लाख किलोवाट जो बिजली हम पैदा करते उस से ज्यादा और मिलती लेकिन हमें बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस हसदो बांध की योजना को दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

इसी तरह यह जो २ करोड़, ३० लाख टन कोयले का अधिक उत्पादन होगा, उस के साथ ही साथ हमें चाहिये कि माइनिंग (खननविद्या) कालिज जैसा कि धनबाद में है और जिस तरह के कालिज की ओर भी ज़रूरत है, वैसा ही हम उस जगह पर एक नया माइनिंग कालिज बनावें जहां पर कि नई कोयले की खानें निकली हैं और जो कि कोरबा में है, इस से माइनिंग के लिए ज्यादा सुविधा होगी । जहां पर कि खदानें हों वहां पर इस तरह के यदि माइनिंग कालिज हों तो ज्यादा कामयाबी मिल सकती है । बनारस में हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में माइनिंग कालेज है लेकिन प्रैक्टिकल (व्यवहारिक) चीज़ों की जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये हमारे स्टूडेन्टस को धनबाद और दूसरी जगह जा कर पढ़ना पड़ता है । ऐसा करके हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमियों को काम दे सकेंगे । मगर बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए ज़रूरी है कि इसे कैसे कम किया जाये, यह भी एक विचारणीय प्रश्न हमारे सामने आज है ।

राज्यों के पुनर्गठन पर हमें शान्ति के साथ देश के हित को सामने रख कर तथा जिस से कोई रोष न आवे, ऐसे व्याख्यानों से लोगों को हमें समझाना चाहिये न कि जोशीले भाषणों से। जोशीले भाषणों से लोगों को भड़का कर और उस के बाद ज़िम्मेदारी न लेना, मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई बुद्धिमानी का काम नहीं है । मैं तो बड़ी नम्रता से अपने मित्रों की सेवा में निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें इन सारी चीज़ों पर बड़ी शान्ति-पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये और फर्ज़ कीजिये कि हमारा कुछ हिस्सा इधर से उधर हो गया तो हमें उस से घबड़ाना नही चाहिये क्योंकि आखिर में वह हमारा हिस्सा रहना तो हिन्दुस्तान में ही है, हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जाने वाला नहीं है । ऐसी परिस्थिति आने पर हमारा उस के ऊपर रोष प्रकट करना और यह कहना कि नहीं हम यहां से अलग हो जायेंगे या उस राष्ट्रीय संस्था से अलग हो जायेंगे कहां तक वाजिब है ? मैं इस पृथकत्व की भावना को सही और उचित नहीं समझता और मैं तो समझता हूं कि एक सिपाही के नाते जो भी अपने अफसर का हुक्म हो उस को बजा ले लाना चाहिये और यह सिपाही का काम है कि जो भी उस का अफसर उसे आज्ञा देवे, उस का वह पालन करे । मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि जिस को हम ने अपना सच्चा नेता माना है अगर वह एक दफे कोई गलत आज्ञा भी देवे तो भी हमें उस को शिरोधार्य करना चाहिये ।

परिगणित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूची में जो कुछ सुझाव बैकवर्ड कमीशन ने दिये हैं, उसे चुनाव होने के पहले बिल में जो परिणित जाति वाले हिन्दू लिख दिये गये हैं तथा उन को और उन के बालकों को वे हक़ प्राप्त नहीं हैं जोकि उन को मिलाने चाहियें, वे भी उन को दिये जायें । इस प्रकार

[सरदार ए० एस० सहगल]

की जो स्थिति ग्राज उत्पन्न हो रही है वह विचारणीय है ग्रौर में तो चाहूंगा कि उनको चुनाव के पूर्ण ग्रधिकार प्राप्त हों ग्रौर ग्राज चूंकि वह हिन्दू लिख दिये गये हैं इसलिये वह ग्रधिकार उनको नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। ग्रनुसूचित ग्रादिम जातियों का भी यही हाल है। हमारे बिलासपुर में भी बहुत से हरिजनों को चूंकि हिन्दू लिख दिया गया है इसलिये उन को ग्रधिकार नहीं दिया जा रहा है जो कि दिया जाना चाहिये ग्रौर में इस माननीय सभा के जरिये ग्रपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रावश्यक कार्यवाही करें जिससे कि वहां के लोगों की जो तकलीफ़ें हैं वे दूर हो जायें।

ग्रामदनी को देखकर यदि दूसरी योजना को कामयाब बनाना है तो हमें काफी मात्रा में ग्राथिक मदद जुटानी पड़ेगी ग्रौर यदि रकम जुटाने के लिये नये टैक्सज (कर) भी लगाना ग्रावश्यक हों तो उन को भी ग्रदा करके हमें ग्रपनी इस दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना है।

इस के साथ ही साथ में यह भी ग्रर्ज़ करूंगा कि जिन लोगों ने हाल के उपद्रवों में राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को हानि पहुंचाई है ग्रौर तोड़-फोड़ के काम किये हैं, उन से राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को जो क्षति पहुंची है, वह पूरी कराई जाये ग्रौर क्षतिपूर्ति का भार उन पर डाला जाये। राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति समस्त भारतवासियों की सम्पत्ति है ग्रौर हम इस का नष्ट होना सहन नहीं कर सकते ग्रौर जो उस को नष्ट करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उन पर इस के लिये टैक्स लगाया जाय। में यह भी चाहता हूं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में उपद्रव हुए हैं वहां पर सरकार एक निष्पक्ष कमेटी बिठला कर सारे मामलों की जांच करवाये।

ग्रन्त में में ग्रौर ग्रधिक न कह कर हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने १५ फरवरी, सन् ५६ को जो ग्रभिभाषण दे कर हमें ग्रनुगृहीत किया है, उसके लिये हम उनका ग्राभार मानते हैं ग्रौर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है में उसका सहर्ष स्वागत करता हूं।

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): Last year on this occasion I drew your attention to the disproportionate space given in the President's Address to foreign affairs. I find that this year perhaps more space has been devoted to external affairs. Out of the 26 paragraphs in the President's Address, fourteen are devoted to external affairs. I feel that this shows a lack of focus, a lack of perspective particularly when great things, important things, grave things are happening in our country.

I am surprised that in the Address the President has struck a note of satisfaction and cautious optimism. I have returned to the Lok Sabha from the inter-sessions period with a nightmarish feeling in me. I have come greatly shaken up because in my City and in some other parts of the country I have found events happening, emotions emerging which are loosening the very fabric of our country. There are tears in the fabric that hurt us. Things have happened of which as an Indian I feel hurt and humiliated. I am surprised that there can be a mood of complacency in any part of the country, least of all that such a mood should exist in the President's Address.

The question that we are facing today of integrating our political life on a surer foundation has been faced in the recent past by sister countries of Asia. In Pakistan, as we all know, the linguistic States were eliminated and two zonal States have been created, one for the West and one for the East. The Indonesian Republic emerged as a federation. There were sixteen partner States and autonomous regions. The federation was dismantled and a unitary State with ten provinces was brought into existence in 1950. As you are aware, the insignia of Indonesia is a golden *Garud*, and the *Garud* carries a shield with five fields, and that is the famous *Panch Shil*. Just beneath the shield there is the national motto of Indonesia; *Bhinneka Tunggal Eka*, i.e., unity in diversity We have been giving a considerable amount of attention to *Panch Shil* that has come from Indonesia. We have almost appropriated that word. May I suggest that we might with profit appropriate the motto of Indonesia also, *viz., Bhinneka Tunggal Eka?*

How are we to discover out of the diversity the unity that we need? On the S.R.C. Report I hear only choruses and cacophonies. I find it very difficult to identify myself with any of those choruses, and that is the reason why on the last occasion my only contribution was to remain silent. There are, however, occasions when even solo voices have some value particularly when one finds that the situation has been permitted to

grow from bad to worse because of the lack of decision. I find that those who are entrusted with the responsibility of the Government have approached this problem of reorganisation without a careful consideration of all the problems involved and their aspects. Their attitude has been changing from day to day, from time to time. Some time back the Secretary of State of the United States of America defined his policy as one of going to the verge of disaster.

I feel that on this question of States reorganisation the policy of the Prime Minister is to permit the nation to go to the verge of disaster. He has been sparking the drive and pulling back suddenly. As was pointed out by Shri Gadgil, as early as the 17th or 18th August the Prime Minister had said that what happened in Bombay City on the 16th was a 'dress rehearsal' of what was likely to happen when the question of States reorganisation was taken up. He was aware, therefore, of the passions that were working, of the emotions that had been roused. But no care and no precautions were taken or such limited precautions were taken that we were faced with developments, the like of which perhaps this country has not witnessed before.

There have been linguistic States. Linguistic States have been created in the past. Take Orissa, for instance. I believe it was in 1935 that the State of Orissa was carved out. I believe at that time a substantial number of Oriya-speaking people were left out of the State of Orissa, some of them in the old State of Madras, some in the old State of Madhya Pradesh, some perhaps in old Bihar too. There must have been discontent. But there was no upsurge. But this time merely because a lakh and a half of Oriya-speaking people were left in Bihar, just on that question, we know that almost an insurrection was staged in Orissa. Something has come over us. This question of language, as I was trying to point out, created difficulties in Pakistan. It created difficulties in Ceylon. The ruling Party in Ceylon had agreed that the State would have two State languages. Suddenly, it has been decided to have only one State language, and the island is today seething with great discontent. These are questions which cannot be settled in a piecemeal manner. They cannot be settled in the manner in which the Government have been handling them—taking up one attitude today and another attitude tomorrow. Take, for instance, this question of zonal councils. There is nothing new about it. I believe in article 263 of the Constitution there is a provision for such zonal councils. They could have been created. They can be set up even now under the Constitution as it stands. What are we going to get by the zonal councils ? What are we getting even by the zonal States that are sought to be created in Bihar and West Bengal ? When I read about the creation of the State, I welcomed it. I welcomed it because I felt that we were taking a new turn that is needed. But what do we find ? You know probably more than I do that it is not going to be a real State. All the divisions, all those dividing lines are to remain. The unifying force is to be applied only at the top. That is not the way in which this problem can ever be solved.

I come from a part of the country which has earned a very bad name just now—Bombay City has earned a very bad name. I was born in Gujarat. I happened to be a Gujarati by birth, but I was brought up in Maharashtra, all my life. I represent a Maharashtra constituency here. Perhaps I know Marathi better than I know my mother tongue. Believe me, there can be no solution for my part of the country if we are going to think in terms of unilingual States. Unilingual States will only add to our difficulties. I am sure you have seen Dr. Ambedkar's new book, *"Thoughts on Linguistic States."* Dr. Ambedkar is a Cassandra and we do not like to hear his croakings, but we may ignore them only at our peril. Perhaps 13 years back he wrote *Thoughts on Pakistan.* I was annoyed, I was irritated by that book, I wrote a reply to it called. *The Communal Triangle in India.* I feel that it was necessary to listen to the croakings of that Cassandra. I would appeal to you to read the book that he has written. He has warned us that out of these linguistic States, we shall be facing the third round. We have had the communal round of disturbances in our country. We have had the linguistic round of disturbances in our country, and, God forbid, we may have to face a third round, the final round of our disintegration, that of caste conflict in our country. Create unilingual States; you will be depressing, you will be annihilating any kind of all-India leadership from emerging in our country. You will be creating conditions where in these unilingual States, the caste forces

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will come to the top. As regards my City, I listened very carefully to what my hon. friend, Shri Gadgil, had to say. He made a demand for an inquiry committee. I hope the Home Minister will not concede that demand. What will be gained by that inquiry committee? I know what has happened in that City. I know what humiliating things have happened, things that hurt me and humiliated me. It makes no difference as to who is responsible. Do we want to go into this? Do we want to probe into the wound and keep the wound alive? Or do we want the people to come together? —to forget what has happened and to restore the last links of goodwill and comradeship between the different language groups in the country? If that is what we want—I do not know what to propose for the rest of India,—for my part of the country let us have a bilingual State. Let the Gujaratis and Maharashtrians come together and form part of a single unshakable State together, because that is the only solution. There is no other solution for my part of the country. You cannot take away, you cannot break what has got to be united. The Gujaratis and Maharashtrians are complementary people. You will divide them only at peril to the country and peril to our people.

I know that mine is a solo voice. There are very few people who seem to agree that this is the best solution. It is not some kind of appearances of unity that have to be created. I believe in India today what we need is carving out of States which have nothing to do with language boundaries. If we are going to have this language boundary, if we are going to have purely linguistic States, we are going to face more and more trouble. I am inviting your attention to the experiences of Pakistan, of Indonesia and of Ceylon. Let us learn from the experiences of other countries.

I would like to say a few words about the economic conditions in India. I find that we continue to have patterns of stagnation and growth. Simultaneously in India we are witnessing economic stagnation and economic growth. Unless something is done, this again will create far-reaching complications. In the last year, the increase of money supply was to the extent of Rs. 200 crores as against Rs. 120 crores in 1954. Prices have increased by about 9 points in the last six months. The rise in price of industrial securities, particularly on the Bombay Stock Exchange, was about 20 points. The stock of cotton textiles with the manufacturers this year is just 301 million yards as against 663 million yards a year back. All these indices suggest that the inflationary pressure is slowly mounting up. Whether we welcome that kind of an inflationary pressure is a question which needs to be seriously considered. Nothing will be gained by permitting inflation to creep on us. If we want inflationary pressure to grow, let us understand it, analyse it, and accept it willingly. I would feel very unhappy if inflationary pressure grows in our country without the knowledge and understanding of our people.

We nationalised the Imperial Bank of India some months back, and many friends here are very happy and proud about it. But what do we find? Though bank advances have gone up by Rs. 70 crores, as far as advances to agriculture are concerned, the increase is only Rs. 2½ crores; the increase is only 0·1 per cent. The Imperial Bank of India was nationalised primarily to provide credit facilities for our agriculture. But in the few months for which it has been functioning now, it has not shown any results of which we can be legitimately happy.

Industrial production in our country has been increasing at the rate of six to eight per cent per year. In 1955, the increase was slightly higher by about nine per cent. But we find that employment in factories has been increasing only by one per cent a year. Since 1948, the total increase in employment in factories is only eight per cent. And in some States, especially in the State of West Bengal, for instance, since 1948, employment has gone down by ten per cent. This is what I call a pattern of growth and stagnation. Rise of output is matched by low levels of employment. And in some States, employment has been going down steadily. We all know that the number of unemployed has been increasing. Whereas there were 3·31 lakhs of unemployed people registered in the employment exchanges in 1950, in 1955, the number had gone up to 6·95 lakhs. But when we look at the number of persons who are employed, we find that as against 4·17 lakhs for whom jobs were found in 1951, in 1955 only 1·37 lakhs were found employment.

My hon. friend Shri Tulsidas has given an amendment wherein he has tried to draw the attention of the Lok Sabha to the great contribution that the private sector has made to the development of our economy. May I point out to him that in 1955, the number of registrations in the employment exchanges was 13·6 lakhs, while the number of persons for whom employment was found in the private sector was just 34,000?

As far as educated people are concerned, there 5·57 lakhs of educated unemployed in the country; and about a lakh of them are in the State of Uttar Pradesh alone. About 70,000 to 80,000 are in West Bengal. Nearly 1·40 lakhs of graduates are unemployed in our country.

All the hidden reserves of labour have not come out, but the fact remains that unemployment is engrained in our economic system. While we all talk very proudly about our achievements, let us also be aware of the other side.

I am anxious that we should be aware of the other side for this reason, namely that I believe that there is a macro-vision and there is a micro-experience. The Parliament and all the leaders sitting there, the leaders of the ruling party try to look at the country.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central) : They are not sitting, but sleeping there. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Asoka Mehta: But they do not realise, and they do not take into consideration what is really happening to the little people in the countryside. We enact legislation here, and we are having our big plans. But what is happening to the common people?

I would invite your attention to these things. Perhaps you have seen these things yourself. I have seen them. Each one of us who has gone round the country, who has been going into his constituencies visiting the villages, has seen what is happening. With your permission, I would like to invite your attention to one or two significant descriptions of what is happening in our country, while we feel satisfied and cautiously optimistic about the development in the country.

I am reading from the *A.I.C.C. Economic Review* (*Amritsar Session Special*). At page 40 of that publication, this is what the editor has to say:

> "*I asked*: '*Chotu Murmu, what will you do if somebody kills you?*' I was constrained to ask this question because Baidyanath Babu told us and many others in Purnea told us, that in the Course of the last two or three months, from the time or three months, from the time that the Settlement Operations, currently on in district Purnea, had been taken up in right earnest; 18 peasants were murdered. Actually the very atmosphere of district Purnea smelled of these murders. Murmu did not react to my above query. I again asked him : '*Chotu Murmu, what will you do if somebody kills you?*' He replied. '*HUZOOR, we have after all to die, I do not mind if I die, but I will not leave my land*'."

This is what is happening in our country.

I shall invite your attention to another article that has been published in *The Economic Weekly*, a very interesting article about the conditions in the villages in the State of Mysore.

In the Sarinda village of Manhalli, recently, the *panchayat* was elected, and in the *panchayat* some untouchables also were elected as members. And what does the author find there? He says :

> "The Untouchable members never dare to enter the place where council meetings are held.".

We have passed legislation; we have abolished untouchability; we have made it a crime. We are satisfied that we have done all that needs to be done. But we find that even when an untouchable is elected to a *panchayat* he dare not to enter the place where the council meetings are held.

And what is happening in Lokapura village?

> "In Lokapura, a village about two miles from Manhalli, economic, political and social power was vested in the Lingayats prior to the recent election, although the Untouchables were in the majority. As a result of the new legislation, Untouchables gained a majority in the

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village council elections and consequently elected an Untouchable as village chairman. Untouchables gained political power in Lokapura, but nothing changed in their economic dependence on the Lingayats.

This divergence between political power on the one hand and economic and social status on the other has led to serious friction in Lokapura. The Lingayat headman refuses to have anything to do with the newly-elected Untouchable council members or chairman, and the Lingayats, as employers, have discarded responsibilities they formerly carried for their dependent Untouchable families. The newly gained political power offers small compensation to the Untouchables for the loss incurred when the Lingayat severed triditional bonds."

I have nothing against the Lingayats. I am not complaining against them. But I am merely pointing out that these are the realities of our country, and we seem to be shutting our eyes, and we seem to be satisfied and cautiously optimistic about what is happening in our country.

I would beg of you, therefore, to realise that while we should have the wide rolling vista opened up before us, and we should have the macro-vision, we the macro-experiences of the little people.

How can the common people feel enthused, when this is the reality of life in 5½ lakhs of villages in India? Therefore, the President's Address, if it is going to assess the conditions in our country correctly, should not merely deal with the macro-vision, but it should also think in terms of the micro-experiences of the common people, and see how far these difficulties and these experience can be set right.

Then again, much has been made in the Address about the First Plan and the Second Plan. Now, let us look at the First Plan. Many good things have been done. But let us not forget, and let us not ignore our failings and our shortcomings. And what are those shortcomings?

2 P.M.

I shall confine my observations and shall invite your attention only to extracts from the draft outline, a report that has been prepared by the Planning Commission itself.

It says:

"It has not been possible to utilise the provisions in the plans for a new iron and steel plant and for setting up a heavy electrical plant except to a small extent."

Then again, at page 5, it says :

"There have also been shortfalls in expenditure on community projects, education, village and small industries etc."

It says on page 74:

"Invariably the intentions of land reform legislation have not been fulfilled to the extent hoped for because of inadequate administrative action and weakness in organisation at the village level."

At page 80, it says:

"Little has been done for the benefit of landless agricultural workers."

We find that the weakness ultimately lies in our inability to reach the lower levels. Everything may be all right at higher levels; capital may be very sound; but, at the base, at the bottom, we lack organisation, we lack administrative ability, we lack the wherewithals whereby village industries or education or community projects can be properly put through, from where land reforms can be adequately implemented or where benefit can be brought to the landless agricultural workers.

In the Second Plan we are anxious to overcome these very difficulties. In the Second Plan the net national product of the industrial region will increase in the factory establishment from 43 per cent during the First Plan to 64 per cent in the Second Plan. But, in the small enterprise the increase will be from 14 per cent. in the First Plan to 30 per cent. in the Second Plan. Likewise, the plan outlay on large-scale industries in the second Plan as compared to the First Plan is fourfold. The plan outlay on village and small-scale industries in the Second Plan will be sevenfold more. If these things are to be done, if the difficulties of the First Plan are to be overcome, they are not going to be overcome merely by drawing up a right kind of Plan. These deficiencies at the bottom that have prevented us from implementing whatever legislation we may have enacted here or whatever plans we may have drawn up have got

to be eliminated. If they are to be implemented, may I point out that Government should get over the habit that they have formed of exercising a monopoly not only over decisions but even over consultations. On every matter, I can understand the area of decision being occupied by the Government of the ruling party, but even the area of consultation is out of bounds as far as we are concerned. On no question is it thought worth while to take other parties and other individuals into consideration.

For instance insurance companies were nationalised. Members of Parliament were here only a few days before this Ordinance was issued. They had come here as members of a consultative committee. Not one of them was taken into confidence. It seems that whatever is to be done, whether it is the question of nationalisation of insurance, whether it is the question of redrawing the administrative map of India, the sole authority, the sole power not only of decision but even of consultation must reside with the ruling party. I say that because I find that the AICC was consulted as far as the nationalisation of insurance was concerned. In the AICC bulletin, fullest details of nationalisation are published for a period of 4 months. The Secretary of the AICC, the office of the Economic Department of the AICC will be taken into confidence but not the Members of the Lok Sabha ; he is not a Member of the Lok Sabha but because he happened to belong to the ruling party, the Finance Minister can take him into his bosom and share with him some of his secrets. But, we, who belong to the Lok Sabha, we who represent the people of this country in howsoever small a measure, we are not to be consulted and we are to be ignored. We do not succeed in communicating to them feelings, the moods, the difficulties, the agonies and ecstacies of our people at the bottom. They do not know ; they themselves admit that the channels of communication have got blocked up, and the leadership is no longer able to play the role of sources of stimulation. The leadership is not able to stimulate. What is the condition in the country today ? There is fear at the top; there is pessimism among the professional people ; there is indifference, there is apathy, there is silence (*Interruption*) among the common people and that silence is a pregnant silence, it is a fateful silence, it is not a happy silence . The apathy is not happy apathy. Therefore, if we are to move forwards, whether it be the reorganisation of the States, whether it be the implementation of a new Plan, if we are going to break up this pattern of stagnation for God's sake do not call that a socialist pattern of society—if that want of growth and stagnation is to be broken up, if the whole country is to move forward, let us think in terms not of this side of the House or that side of the House. Let us think in terms of putting all our strength together, our energies together, our thoughts together and find out what would be the proper and what would be the adequate solutions.

The sooner we are able to take the problem of States reorganisation out of our path, the greater will be our ability to move forward. I hope and trust that this controversial question will be settled soon, but will be settled in a manner which will not widen or accentuate the tensions that have grown up, which will not widen the gulf that has been created but which will be solved in a manner whereby the unity and integrity of our people will be strengthened; it will be solved in a manner whereby we shall think not in terms of our smaller loyalties, of our smaller allegiance but in terms of the largest loyality and the largest allegiance that any Indian is capable of.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद दक्षिण) : सभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात का ज़िक्र किया है कि :

"मेरी सरकार को इस बात का बहुत क्षोभ है कि संयुक्तराष्ट्र अमेरिका के सचिव ने इस सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए पुर्तगाली बस्तियों को पुर्तगाल के प्रान्त कहा जिससे इस बात का भ्रम होता है मानो वे बस्तियां पुर्तगाल देश का एक अंग हों।"

करीब दो महीने पहले अमेरीका के सचिव श्री जान फ़ॉस्टर डलेस ने यह वक्तव्य निकाला था कि गोआ आदि पुर्तगाली बस्तियां पुर्तगाल के प्रदेश हैं। मैं इसलिये भी सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि बान्डुंग सम्मेलन में—और उसके कब्ल भी—उस ने पंचशील के आदर्शों को अपनाया, जिसका स्वागत दुनिया के अधिकांश देशों में हुआ है और हो रहा है। इस के लिये

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में प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और भारत सरकार दोनों को बधाई देता हूं। गोग्रा के विषय में ग्रमरीका की नीति के सम्बन्ध में यहां भी कुछ भ्रम था, जिसका निराकरण अमृतसर कांग्रेस में हुआ, जहां पर कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री ढेबर ने अपने भाषण में खुले ग्राम कहा कि ग्रमरीका की जनता डलेस के साथ नहीं है। इस के लिये मैं उन को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री डलेस ने कहा था कि लगभग चार सौ वर्षों से गोग्रा की यही स्थिति है, लेकिन अगर उन से सरकारी तौर पर यह पूछा जाये कि चार सौ वर्ष पहले ग्रमरीका की स्थिति क्या थी, तो वह अनुचित नहीं होगा, क्योंकि तीन-चार सौ वर्ष पहले ग्रमरीका में वहां के रेड इंडियन लोगों का अधिकार था। उस के अनुसार रेड इण्डियन लोगों का ग्रमरीका पर कब्जा होना चाहिये।

मैं प्रजातन्त्र में एक बड़ा दोष मानता हूं। ग्रमरीका में श्री ग्राइजनहोवर वहां के प्रैसिडेंट चुने गये, लेकिन अगर श्री डलेस चुनाव में खड़े होकर गवर्नर के पद पर या किसी और इलैक्टिड पोस्ट (निर्वाचित पद) पर जाना चाहें, तो मेरी बुद्धि के अनुसार वह कभी भी नहीं चुने जा सकते हैं। इस को मैं गणतन्त्र का दोष इसलिये कहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति चुना जाता है, वह अपने चुनने वालों के अधिकार की रक्षा उस हद तक नहीं करता जिस हद तक करनी चाहिये। वहां पर फिर नामजदगी का सवाल आता है। श्री डलेस को वहां पर नामजद किया गया और डेमोक्रेसी को धोखा दिया गया। ग्रमरीका के लोगों की दृष्टि से वहां पर किसी चुनाव में ऐसे ग्रादमी सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं।

हम एक दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से भी इस विषय पर विचार कर सकते हैं अर्थात् मुनरो डाक्ट्रिन (सिद्धांत) के अनुसार। २ दिसम्बर को यह वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किया गया कि गोग्रा पुर्तगाल का अंग है। २ दिसम्बर १८२३ को प्रेसीडेंट मुनरो ने ग्रमरीका की कांग्रेस को संदेश दिया था कि उत्तरी या दक्षिणी ग्रमेरिका में कोई भी यूरोपियन राष्ट्र उपनिवेश स्थापित नहीं कर सकते। श्री डलेस को भारत के इतिहास का पता होना चाहिये और उन को मालूम होना चाहिये कि चार सौ वर्ष पहले गोग्रा की स्थिति क्या थी। मालूम होता है कि अपने यहां के अच्छे अच्छे लोगों के विचारों का भी उनको पता नहीं है।

वर्तमान स्थिति के लिए किसी कदर हम भी जिम्मेवार हैं। दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद से ग्रमेरिका की यह नीति रही है कि कम्युनिस्ट राज्यों को दबाने के लिए वह तमाम नान-कम्युनिस्ट राज्यों को अपनी तरफ मिलाना चाहता है और उसने यह नीति अपनाई है कि इन राज्यों को थोड़ी-बहुत सहायता देकर अपनी तरफ कर लिया जाये। इस चक्कर में हम लोग भी थोड़े-बहुत पड़ गये हैं और आज भी किसी हद तक पड़े हुए हैं। ग्रमेरिका की इस नीति का पहला चरण था "एड टू ग्रीस एंड टर्की", दूसरा चरण था "मार्शल प्लान" और तीसरा चरण था "नार्थ एटलांटिक ट्रीटी ग्रार्गनाइजेशन"। उस की धारा ४ में साफ लिखा है :

> "The parties will consult together whenever in the opinion of any of them the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the parties is threatened."

यह सही है कि कनाडा के प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे कुछ लोगों के अनुसार उस को गोग्रा पर लागू नहीं किया जा सकता लेकिन यदि श्री डलेस जैसे विचार के ही दूसरे लोग हीं तो उस को जरूर गोग्रा पर लागू कर देंगे क्योंकि इस धारा में इस का साफ़ जिक्र है।

ग्राप भारत के इतिहास को ले लीजिये। उस से प्रकट होगा कि गोग्रा पर पुर्तगाल क अधिकार होने से पहले भी गोग्रा का इतिहास रहा है। यदि ऐसा न होता तो हम मान सकते थे कि पुर्तगाल पर गोग्रा का अधिकार है। परन्तु ऐसा नहीं है। जब से यहां का इतिहास है तब से गोग्रा भारत का अंग रहा है। महाभारत काल में भी मगध के मौर्य शासकों के जमाने में भी, ग्राभीर और विजय नगर के राजाग्रों के समय में भी और बहमनी और बीजापुर के शासकों के समय भी गोग्रा भारत का अंग रहा है ऐसा इतिहास से पता चलता है। इसलिये यह कहना ग़लत है कि गोग्रा पर पुर्तगाल के अधिकार से पहले भारत का अधिकार नहीं था।

कहा जाता है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार गोग्रा को लेने के लिये उतने मजबूत कदम नहीं उठाये जा सकते जितने कि उठाये जाने चाहिएं। हमें इस प्रश्न पर भी तथ्यों को सामने रखकर विचार करना चाहिये। जब १७ फरवरी सन् १५१० को गोग्रा पर पुर्तगाल का अधिकार हुआ तो वहां पर एक नरमेध हुआ था और सैकड़ों और हजारों लोग कत्ल

किये गये थे । इस से स्पष्ट है कि पुर्तगाल ने एक आक्रमणकारी की भांति गोआ पर कब्जा किया । आप किसी भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून को पढ़ें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि हमको किसी भी आक्रमणकारी की मुखालिफ़त करने का अधिकार है ।

गोआ को एक विदेशी आक्रमणकारी ने हिंसात्मक ढंग से अपने कब्जे में किया है । ऐसी दशा में हम को उस की मुखालिफत करने का पूरा अधिकार है । मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं । मान लीजिये कि आज कोई कलकत्ते पर हमला करे । उस स्थिति में हमारी सरकार को और हमारी सारी जनता को यह अधिकार है कि हम हर तरह से प्रयत्न कर के आक्रमणकारी को कलकत्ते से निकालें । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार भी हम को अधिकार है कि हम पुर्तगालियों को गोआ से हटा दें क्योंकि उस पर उन का जायज कब्जा नहीं है ।

आप विचार कीजिये आज क्या स्थिति होती यदि हम सन ४७ और ४८ में जूनागढ़ और हैदराबाद को हिन्दुस्तान में न मिला लिये होते । हैदराबाद की नेगासियेशन (दुरभिसंधि) गोआ को खरीदने के लिये चल रही थी । कहना कठिन है कि वह ऐसा करने में सफल होता या नहीं । लेकिन यदि आज हैदराबाद की पहले जैसी ही स्थिति रहती तो हमारी कठिनाई और भी अधिक हो जाती । आज स्थिति ऐसी हो रही है कि हम गोआ के मामले में कोई भी दृढ़ कदम नहीं उठा रहे हैं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने सन् ४६ में कहा था कि :

> "I do not think it will be necessary to start any kind of direct action because the Portuguese Administration will disappear once the British Power disappears from India."

यह भाषण उन्होंने १० जुलाई सन् ४६ को दिया था । इस को करीब ६ साल हो चुके लेकिन वह अवस्था दुरुस्त नहीं हो सकी है । आजकल हमारे सामने पंचशील का आदर्श है । हमारे पंडित जी के चलते आज दुनिया के बहुत से देश इस आदर्श को मान्यता दे रहे हैं और इस के लिये हम सब को गौरव का अनुभव होता है । लेकिन पंचशील का पहला सिद्धांत है : दूसरे राष्ट्र की राष्ट्रीय अखंडता और सार्वभौमिकता का सम्मान । अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि पुर्तगाल के राष्ट्र को हम कहां तक मानें । यदि गोआ को पुर्तगाल का अंग माना जाये तो उस के विरुद्ध हम को कार्रवाई नहीं करनी चाहिये । लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने ऊपर सिद्ध कर दिया है, गोआ भारत का अंग है और पुर्तगाल का अंग नहीं है । भले ही श्री डलेस कहें कि वह पुर्तगाल का अंग है, लेकिन इतिहास के आधार पर यह नहीं सिद्ध किया जा सकता । हमें चाहिये कि हम जनता के एक एक सदस्य को यह बता दें कि गोआ पुर्तगाल का अंग नहीं है । जनता को किसी हद तक यह बता दिया गया था और जनता ने इस दिशा में कदम भी उठाया था लेकिन उस को रोक दिया गया । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में हमारी नीति बिल्कुल साफ होनी चाहिये कि सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करेगी और जनता को किस हद तक कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये । आज नगर हवेली और दादरा की भी वही स्थिति होती जो शेष गोआ की हो रही है यदि २१ जुलाई सन् ५४ को वहां के लोगों ने उस को स्वतन्त्र घोषित न कर दिया होता । आज यदि यह हिस्सा स्वतन्त्र न होता तो वहां भी वही तबाही हो रही होती । हम अपने यहां के लोगों को कार्रवाई करने की छूट नहीं दे रहे हैं, केवल वहीं के लोग जो चाहें कदम उठा सकते हैं । लेकिन सवाल आता है कि वहां के लोगों में और यहां के लोगों में अन्तर क्यों मानते हैं । यह सही है कि वहां पर १२ या १६ हजार पुर्तगाली सैनिक हैं लेकिन जो शेष पांच या छः लाख जनता वहां रहती है वे तो हमारे ही आदमी हैं और हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य है कि उन लोगों को हम अपने समान बनावें । वहां सरकार के पास हर प्रकार के हथियार हैं, जब कि जनता निहत्थी है । ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह आशा नहीं कर सकते कि वहां की जनता अपने आन्दोलन में कामयाब हो जायेगी । हमें उन को सहायता करनी होगी । और यदि हम ऐसा करें तो यह पंचशील के सिद्धांत के विपरीत भी नहीं होगा क्योंकि गोआ भारत के भूखंड का ही अंग है, न ऐसा करना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के विरुद्ध हो सकता है । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसा करने से गोली चलेगी और रक्तपात होगा । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यदि कोई आक्रमणकारी आकर कलकत्ते पर आक्रमण करें तो हमें अपनी जनता को छूट देनी होगी कि वह उसकी हर प्रकार से मुखालिफत करें ।

अगर हम खुद नहीं करते तो न करें । लेकिन अगर वहां की जनता मुखालिफत करती है तो हर ढंग की नीति को देखते हुए भी इस में कोई दिक्कत की बात समझ में नहीं आती ।

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

अब सवाल आता है ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ का। इस के बारे में कई बातें कही गई हैं। इस बात से भी हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई है कि गोआ के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से स्पष्ट ऐलान कर दिया गया है कि :

> "The territory will not be permitted to be used as a base for hostile operations against India in case of war and the N.A.T.O. of 1949 and the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1889 have no relevance in this matter as India is not a party to any one of them."

१८८९ की जो ऐंग्लो पुर्तगाली संधि है उस के अनुसार अंग्रेज सरकार ने यह बीड़ा उठाया है कि :

> "British Government promise to defend and protect all interests and colonics belonging to Portugal against all enemies, present and future."

अब हम लोग ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ में हैं तो क्या हम उन को इतना भी प्रभावित नहीं कर सकते कि वे खुद ब खुद इस संधि को रद्द कर दें। हमारे यहां तो यह ऐलान हो गया है कि इस ट्रीटी (संधि) का कोई रेलेवेन्स (संगति) नहीं है, लेकिन क्या अंग्रेज भी हमारी तरफ कुछ हमदर्दी दिखा कर इस संधि को रद्द करने की घोषणा नहीं करेंगे ? नार्थ ऐटलांटिक ट्रीटी आर्गेनाइजेशन के सेक्रेटरी जेनरल लार्ड इसमें बराबर जा कर पुर्तगाल के लोगों को यह प्रेरणा देते रहते हैं कि कुछ भी हो हम नाटो प्रोग्राम के अनुसार विचार करेंगे। अब बात आती है भारत सरकार की। मार्शल प्लान, नार्थ ऐटलांटिक ट्रीटी आर्गेनाइजेशन, प्वाइंट फोर प्लान, इत्यादि चीजें हैं। इस प्वाइंट फोर प्लान के अन्तर्गत साफ सवाल है कि अगर आप किसी से कोई काम कराना चाहते हैं तो या तो आप खुद इतनी हस्ती रखिये कि उस काम को करा लीजिये, नहीं तो यह भी हम को अधिकार रखना चाहिये कि वे हमको ऐसा न समझें कि हम उनसे डरते हैं।

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : ऐसा वह नहीं समझते हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यदि प्वाइंट फोर प्लान के बारे में त्यागी जी ने यह समझा है तो ठीक है। मगर जब यह प्वाइंट फोर प्लान चालू किया गया था तो राष्ट्रपति ट्रूमैन ने यह घोषणा की थी कि जितनी अंडरडेवेलप्ड कंट्रीज (अविकसित देश) हैं उनमें जाकर अमरीकी सहायता पहुंचायें इसलिये कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्टों का प्रभाव न होने पावे। यही उस का सिद्धांत है जो कि शायद आप को पता होगा। अगर आप को इस का पता है तो यहीं पर हमारा विरोध आता है। यदि हम उस का विरोध करते हैं तो ठीक है, आंख मूंद कर विरोध कीजिये, लेकिन उसको अलग अलग नाम से रखना कहां तक ठीक है। मार्शल प्लैन है, कम्युनिटी डेवलोपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट, नेशनल ऐक्सटेंशन सर्विस, कोई तामिल या मलायम का नाम दे दें। यह सब बातें अमरीका के लोग ज्यादा आसानी से समझते हैं। आप के देहरादून में कोई समझता है या नहीं, यह मुझे पता नहीं। प्वाइंट फोर प्रोग्राम के बारे में हम बार बार एक के बाद एक समझौता करते गये, यहां तक समझौता भी कर लिया कि अमरीकन घी लावें, यहां तक समझौता कर लिया कि अमरीका से जो गेहूं लावें उस पर अमरीकी झंडा रहे। हमारे यहां बिहार में आदेश हुआ कि अमरीका के इस समझौते के अनुसार उस पर अमरीकी स्टार और स्ट्राइप्स रहेंगी। उन के बिना बोरों का वितरण नहीं हो सकता। मेरा कहना यही है कि या तो आप समझ कर समझौता कीजिये या फिर जो समझौते किये हैं उन में अगर कोई दस्तन्दाजी करे तो उस को दुरुस्त कीजिये। बिहार में इस प्रकार से हो रहा है। इसी तरह से गिफ्ट्स का सवाल है। अगर आप ने गिफ्ट्स के बारे में कोई समझौता किया है या किसी से गिफ्ट ली है तो किसी को कोई हक नहीं है कि उस पर अपने कंट्रोल की बात करे।

इसी तरह से हम लोगों की सेक्युलर (कर्म निरपेक्ष) सरकार है, यदि यहां पर कोई अन्य धार्मिक आदमी आता है तो कोई भी सरकार का आदमी या मंत्री अगर उस के साथ जा कर गाना गावे तो यह भी ठीक नहीं है। यदि हमारी सरकार सेक्युलर है तो उस के किसी भी आदमी को किसी भी धार्मिक संस्था के आदमी के साथ नहीं रहना चाहिये क्योंकि उस संस्था के आदमी का खास उद्देश्य है।

इसी तरह से मान लीजिये कि जार्ज मीने ने जो कि इंटरनेशनल फेडरेशन आफ फ्री वर्ल्ड ट्रेड यूनियन्स के प्रेसीडेंट हैं, पंडित जी के खिलाफ भाषण दिया कि वह कम्युनिस्टों के हाथ में खेल रहे हैं, उन का भाषण सुन कर खून खौलने लगता है, लेकिन उस को आप छोड़ दीजिये क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल फेडरेशन आफ फ्री वर्ल्ड

ट्रेड यूनियन्स के ऊपर हमारा कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है । यदि वहां यह कहा गया कि नीग्रो को उस ट्रेड यूनियन में रहने का अधिकार नहीं है तो ठीक है, इंटरनेशनल फेडरेशन आफ फ्री वर्ल्ड ट्रेड यूनियन को अधिकार है । यदि जार्ज मीने वहां ऐसा बोलते हैं तो वह फ्री हैं इस के बारे में । पर आप उन के चक्कर में न पड़ें । आप उस के सदस्य कैसे हो जाते हैं । इसके विरुद्ध हम ने चेतावनी दी, हालांकि चेतावनी देने की मैं जरूरत नहीं समझता, लेकिन आप को इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये कि वैसे लोगों की यूनियन के आप ईकाई हो जायें ।

और भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं जो कि शहर या देहात के बारे में हैं । उन पर मैं बाद में कहूंगा । लेकिन जहां तक गोआ का सवाल है वह पंचशील सिद्धांत के बिल्कुल अन्दर आता है और उसके अनुसार हमें अधिकार है कि चूंकि वहां पर पुर्तगालियों की ओर से ऐग्रेशन (आक्रमण) हुआ है उस का जवाब हम उन को शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से दें, लेकिन अगर वह एफेक्टिव (प्रभावशाली) नहीं होता तो हमारा यह भी अधिकार है कि हम उसका जवाब किसी तरह से भी दे कर उन को वहां से हटावें, हमारा, आप का धर्म है कि हम अपने भाइयों को जाकर स्वतन्त्र करें ।

इसी तरह से राज्य पुनर्गठन का सवाल है । हिन्दुस्तान में सभी लोग रहेंगे । लेकिन भाषावार प्रान्त के प्रश्न को लेकर सब लोग ऐसे हो गये हे कि मालूम होता है कि जैसा उन्हीं का एक कल्चर (संस्कृति) है, उन्हीं की एक भाषा है, और किसी का कल्चर या भाषा है ही नहीं । मैं इसे अपनी कमजोरी समझता हूं । मान लीजिये की झांसी की रानी की जगह से ग्वालियर से राजा कुंवर सिंह के जगदीशपुर तक कानपुर के बिठुर आदि सहित जहां जहां सन् १८५७ में बलवा हुआ उन इलाकों से लेकर काल्पी तक न कोई भाषा रहने पाई न कोई संस्कृति रहने पाई । जिन इलाकों में बलवा नहीं हुआ वहां बहुत पढ़े लिखे अफ़सर हुए । आज वह कहने लगे कि हमारे पास अपना कल्चर है, इस के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में कोई कल्चर नहीं, जहां के लोगों ने इतनी कुर्बानी की हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये, उन का कोई कल्चर नहीं, उन की कोई जबान ही नहीं है, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है । आज यू० पी० का कल्चर हीं तो सारे भारत का कल्चर है । चाहे राम-कृष्ण हुए, चाहे बुद्ध हुए, उन्हीं का कल्चर तो है हम लोगों का, फिर चाहे वहां हिन्दू हों, चाहे ईसाई हों या और कोई हों, आज मथुरा से लेकर गया तक जहां बुद्ध देव को ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ था, या नेपाल से लेकर राम के नगर तक के कल्चर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है, लेकिन कल्चर के नाम पर और भाषा के नाम पर आज सब लड़ने लगते हैं । आज वक्त का तकाजा है कि जब तक गोआ, डामन और ड्यू को हम स्वतन्त्र न करा लें, तब तक हम इस भाषावार प्रान्त के झमेले में न पड़ें । अगर हम इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में अपने को उलझायेंगे तो परेशानी में पड़ जायेंगे । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि अब अशोक मेहता जी भी सोचने लगे कि हम को बाइलिंग्वल स्टेट्स बनानी चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट की भी यह कमजोरी है कि मान लीजिये कि आज दस-पन्द्रह आदमी उठ कर मांग करने लगें कि हम को फलानी चीज चाहिये तो सरकार कांपने लगती है और सोचने लगती है कि उन की मांग मान लें । दस आदमियों ने कह दिया कि लिंग्विस्टिक स्टेट्स बना दो, किसी ने कहा कि रीजनल लैंग्वेज की स्टेट्स बना दो, बस तुरन्त सरकार ने एक कमीशन बना दिया । मेरा कहना है कि अगर आज कम्यूनालिज़्म (साम्प्रदायिकता) के खिलाफ सरकार है तो उस को इस मामले में नरमी नहीं बरतनी चाहिये, न इस तरह के लोगों को अफसर बनाये और न मिनिस्टर बनाये । अगर आप को यह काम करना है तो मजबूती से करना होगा । इसलिये मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूं और सरकार तथा जनता का भी कि जितनी विदेशी पाकेट्स यहां पर हैं पहले उन सभी से अपने देशवासियों को स्वतन्त्र कराना चाहिये, उस के बाद ही किसी दूसरी बात पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

अब सवाल आता है टेक्सेशन (कराधान) का । आज क्वेश्चन अवर (प्रश्नकाल) के समय संसदीय सचिव महोदय ने कहा कि हम ने पाकिस्तान से आने वाले लोगों के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान को लिखा, लेकिन पाकिस्तान सुनता ही नहीं है । आज ईस्ट बंगाल में जितनी आबादी है उस की चौथाई आबादी ऐसी है जिसको पाकिस्तान वाले हटाना चाहते हैं और अगर वह नहीं भी हटाना चाहते हैं तो वहां की स्थिति के कारण वहां के लोग स्वयंम् ही यहां भाग कर आ रहे हैं । अब हम को ठंडे दिल से विचार करना है । जरूर यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय थाती है कि हम उन आने वाले लोगों की रक्षा करें, अगर वह यहां पर आवें तो हम दिल खोल कर उन का स्वागत करें ।

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

लेकिन क्या हम उन को इसी तरह से आने दें जैसे कि वह अपने घरबार छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं और उन को जैसे तैसे यहां बसावें ? यहां पर हमारी पालिसी (नीति) का सवाल आता है । पालिसी आप को ऐसी बनानी चाहिये कि जिस में पाकिस्तान को, जो कि अंग्रेजी दिमाग का ढांचा है, सोचना पड़े कि यदि पाकिस्तान के लोगों का टेरिटोरियल राइट आफ सेसेशन माना गया तो क्यों इन आदमियों का टेरिटोरियल राइट आफ सेसेशन न माना जाय ।

अगर आप एक चौथाई आबादी को हटाते हैं किसी कारणवश, तो आप का फर्ज हो जाता है कि आप उन को बसाने का भी प्रबन्ध करें । चाहे वे लोग अपने आप आते हैं, चाहे वे निकाले जाते हैं, उन को बसाने का सवाल बड़ा अहम है । उन की जो जमीन वहां पर है, उस का भी आप को ख्याल रखना है । आप को चाहिये कि आप उन को राज्य के नजदीक ही बसावें । हम भाषावार राज्यों के फेर में इस चीज को भुला देते हैं । आज इस की कोई भी मांग नहीं करता, न कम्युनिस्ट करते हैं, न सोशलिस्ट करते हैं और न ही हिन्दु महासभा करती है । अगर दो-चार आदमी आते हैं तब तो उन को किसी भी जगह बसाया जा सकता है लेकिन जब लाखों और करोड़ों की संख्या में लोग आते हैं तब हम को अपनी पालिसी ऐसी बनानी पड़ेगी जिस से कि उन का कल्याण हो सके और मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि हमारी पालिसी ऐसी होनी चाहिये जिस से कि पाकिस्तान का भी कल्याण हो सके ।

श्री त्यागी : बात लाजिक की है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अब मैं टैक्सों के बारे में कहूंगा । टैक्स भी खूब लगाये जा रहे हैं । मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट खुल रही है, उस पर भी तकरीबन ६ करोड़ का खर्च होना है । ४५० करोड़ रुपये के नये टैक्स लगाने का भी विचार है । इस के अलावा ४०० करोड़ रुपये की और जरूरत होगी जिस को कहीं से लाना होगा । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिये भी आप ने काफी टैक्स लगाये थे । मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि एडीमनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) में आप क्या सुधार कर पाये हैं । आप गरीब आदमियों से टैक्स तो काफी वसूल करते हैं लेकिन उस का ख्याल जरा भी नहीं करते । आप को चाहिये कि आप यह देखें कि एक एक पैसे का सद्उपयोग हो । आपने कई कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स चलाई हैं, कई नेशनल एक्सटेंशन ब्लाक्स चलाये हैं, बड़े-बड़े कल कारखाने खोले हैं, और आप इन पर बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी रकमें भी खर्च कर रहे हैं । लेकिन क्या आपने कभी यह भी देखने की कोशिश की है कि क्या इन में जो खर्च हो रहा है वह ठीक ढंग से भी हो रहा है या नहीं । जिस तरह से आप डाक बंगले बनाते हैं, जिस तरह की आप इंस्टीट्यूट्स बनाते हैं और इन के लिये जिस तरह की आप बिल्डिंग्ज बनाते हैं वह ऐसी होती हैं जो एक साधारण आदमी ने कभी देखी भी न होंगी । आप ने जो रुपया कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स पर खर्च किया है मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे बतायें उस में से कितना रुपया अफसरों के घर बनाने पर खर्च किया गया है और कितना रुपया पेट्रोल इत्यादि पर खर्च किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब चीजों की पहले जांच की जाए और उसके बाद ही कोई नये टैक्स लगाये जायें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप टैक्स न लगायें । आप १०,००० करोड़ के नये टैक्स लगायें लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप यह देखें कि पैसे-पैसे का सदुपयोग हो । आज हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान ने जो सैंटर और स्टेट्स को मिलाकर सैंकड़ों की तादाद में हैं दौरा करते फिरते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन का ध्यान इन चीजों की तरफ नहीं गया ? क्या कभी उन्होंने इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिया है कि जो रुपया फिजूल खर्च हो रहा है उस को रोका जाये और इसकी जांच-पड़ताल की जाए ? क्या उन को यह मालूम नहीं है कि घूसखोरी कम होने के बजाय बढ़ती जा रही है ? यह जो घूसखोरी बढ़ रही है, यह किसी एक खास डिपार्टमेंट में ही नहीं बढ़ रही है, हर डिपार्टमेंट में यह बढ़ रही है । चाहे पुलिस का डिपार्टमेंट हो चाहे कोई और, कोई भी इस से अछूता नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें वैसे ही कार्य करने चाहियें जिन के करने से जनता की भलाई हो, उन के स्वार्थ की सिद्धि हो । यह जो घूसखोरी है यह किसी एक जिले या गांव तक ही महदूद नहीं है, यह हर जगह है । हम यहां पर कभी पुर्निया की चर्चा करते हैं और कभी किसी और जगह की । आज जैसी स्थिति है उस में तो मैं यह देखता हूं कि लोग अपने आप को महफूज फील (महसूस) नहीं करते हैं । चोरियां और डकैतियां हर जगह हो रही हैं । आज हर सूबे में और हर देहात में मानसिंह है । बलिया में मानसिंह है, बाराबंकी में मानसिंह है, बिहार में

मानसिंह है। साथ ही साथ हम कितने ही जलूस निकलते देखते हैं, कितने ही मुजाहरे होते देखते हैं। मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है कि कहीं पर आग लगाई जाती है और कहीं पर कुछ और किया जाता है। इन सब चीजों को रोकने का क्यों प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है और जिन कारणों से यह सब चीजें होती हैं, उन कारणों को दूर करने की क्यों चेष्टा नहीं की जा रही है ? मुझे याद है कि १९४६ में हिन्दु-मुस्लिम रायट्स (दंगों) के दिनों में जवाहरलाल जी ने हवाई जहाज से जाकर इन को रुकवाने का प्रयत्न किया था और एक प्रकार से धमकी दी थी। आज भी हम को यह चाहिये कि हम यह देखें कि वही आदमी जिलों और देहातों में रखे जायें जिन की आवाज में ताकत हो, जो किसी भी स्थिती का मुकाबला करने में समझदारी से काम ले सकें।

अंग्रेजों के यहां से चले जाने के बाद कितनी ही तरक्कियां अफसरों को दी गईं, इतनी प्रमोशंज (तरक्कियां) कभी भी अंग्रेजों के जमाने में नहीं दी गईं जितनी पिछले चन्द सालों में दी गई हैं। जो आज हमारी सर्विसिस की हालत है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं आप आर्मी (सेना) को ही ले लीजिये। आप देखेंगे कि वहां पर जो अफसर होंगे वे तो एक तबके के होंगे और जो सिपाही होंगे वे दूसरे तबके के होंगे। इस का क्या कारण है ? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां एक तो पब्लिक स्कूल्ज हैं और दूसरे बेसिक स्कूल्ज हैं। पब्लिक स्कूल जो हैं उन में वही लड़के भरती होते हैं जो कि बड़े लोगों के लड़के होते हैं और जो बेसिक स्कूल हैं उनमें वही लोग भरती होते हैं जिन के मां-बाप गरीब होते हैं। जो लड़के पब्लिक स्कूल से पढ़ कर निकलते हैं वे तो अफसर हो जाते हैं और जो लड़के बेसिक स्कूल से पढ़ कर निकलते हैं वे सिपाही बन जाते हैं। इसी तरह से आप आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० को ले लीजिये। वहां पर भी यही हाल है। इस किस्म की चीजों को देखकर बहुत दुख होता है और दुःख खास कर इसलिये और भी ज्यादा होता है कि यह अपनी सरकार है और इस के राज में ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां पर भी कमियां हैं उन को दूर किया जाए और हर एक को पढ़ने के बराबर मौके मुहैय्या किये जायें।

अब मैं बेरोजगारी के सवाल पर आता हूं। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने बेकारी को दूर करने के लिये १७५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। कितने आदमियों को रोजी मिली है इस का कोई पता नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि शिक्षितों को नौकरी देने के लिये आप टैक्स न लगायें। जो लोग अशिक्षित हैं शिक्षित हो जाने के बाद वे भाषावार प्रान्तों की मांग करने लगते हैं और अगर उन को कहीं किसी दफ्तर में नौकरी मिल जाती है तो वे घूसखोरी करने लग जाते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पढ़े लिखे लोगों को नौकरी ही न दी जाये, मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि उन में जो यह बुराइयां आ जाती हैं, इन को दूर किया जाये और यह देखा जाये कि यह बुराइयां पैदा क्यों होती हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक आदमी जब कहीं पर नौकर हो जाता है चाहे चित्तरंजन में हो जाता है, चाहे किसी सैक्रेटेरिएट में हो जाता है, चाहे मैडिकल सर्विस में आ जाता है, चाहे आई० ए० एस० में आता है और चाहे आई० पी० एस० में आता है, आप उसका स्टैंडर्ड इतना ऊंचा न कर दीजिये जिस से कि वह उस स्टैंडर्ड को हासिल करने के लिये किसी किस्म की बुराई में फंसे।

इसी तरह से सीलिंग का सवाल है। आप का जमीनों पर १२०० की सीलिंग लगाने का विचार है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप ५०० की सीलिंग लगाइये। पर यह सीलिंग सर्वत्र लगें। इसी तरह से बड़े लोगों की तनख्वाहों पर भी ५०० की सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये। जो लोग थोड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले हैं उन की तनख्वाह में आप को वृद्धि करनी चाहिये। और जो लोग पांच सौ से ज्यादा तनख्वाह पाते हैं उन की तनख्वाह में कमी करनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि ५०० की सीलिंग अगर लग जाय तो अच्छा है। साथ ही साथ जो बड़े आदमियों के अधिकार हैं उन में कमी होनी चाहिये। जैसे दरोगा को तनख्वाह के साथ साथ अधिक अधिकार भी हैं। वह जितनी तबाही और बरबादी चाहे मचा सकता है। बड़े बड़े आदमियों की एक तो तनख्वाह में कमी होती चाहिये और दूसरे उन के अधिकारों में कमी होनी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि दो-चार आदमियों ने एक मांग पेश कर दी और आप ने उस को मंजूर कर लिया, ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप को मजबूती के साथ

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

और सोच-समझ कर समस्याओं को हल करना चाहिये और जो कमियां मैंने बतलाई हैं उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): I have glanced through the amendments which have been tabled and have listened with caution and respect to the speeches made but the one thing which appeared to me as being a demand from many sides of this Lok Sabha and an expectation in the President's Address is that it ought to be an encyclopaedia of information and must be an exhaustive survey of future prospects. I do not share that view. It is not possible to state in a speech all the information that possibly the Government can give in an Address of this nature nor is it possible to state with precision all that the future may have in store. In any case, I feel that generally the Address has dealt with the outstanding features in this country and has also given expression to what is immediately before the Government for future developments.

I have been associated with the co-operative movement for a long time and one of the things which I welcome particularly is the emphasis that the Address lays on the co-operative method, for the purposes of developing rural economy and also for dealing with what are described as small-scale industries. The world, in my opinion, is at present torn between two ideologies. One is what is known and called the capitalist economy where the individual has a great incentive and also makes large profits resulting in the accumulation of wealth in comparatively fewer hands. The other is what may be called the socialist economy, but truly speaking, I take it for the time being as the State economy where generally the entire economic uplift of a country, the creation and development of industries, of agriculture and all things connected with the nation and the country are handled by the State itself, of course for the greatest good not only of the greatest number but of the entire nation. It is difficult to foretell at present—although some of my friends may not agree with me —which particular policy and economy will succeed in the end. We have before us two countries, the United States of America and Russia. In the United States of America the capitalist system prevails. I have not been to America but we are all told that every third man there owns a motor car. It just indicates how prosperous people generally in that country are. There is the other country, Russia, which during the course of a few years has made such a tremendous progress that it staggers those who go and watch things being done there. Therefore, it is difficult to say straightway as to which particular system will ultimately prevail in the world as being the best under the circumstances. But one thing is quite clear. Whether this system succeeds or that system succeeds, there is no doubt that in a country like ours we can neither shut out completely individual initiative nor can we say that we shall not adopt a policy whereby agricultural industry which is, I suppose, the biggest industry in this country and other industries are not run on a basis which may be of the best social advantage to the country. Now, we have to find a *via media* between the two, and I feel that the co-operative method perhaps might be the *via media*. It allows for individual initiative and incentive and also for collective ownership, for collective farming, for the use of implements in agriculture on a co-operative basis. That being so, I have every reason, as I have stated before to welcome this pronouncement and as we all know, agriculture, left entirely to itself, in times of falling prices might not meet the economic and financial needs of the countryside. It is, therefore, essential that the small-scale industries must remain as a partner in the development of rural areas and the rural population. But perhaps it was not visualised when the particular aspect of the Address was under consideration that under the co-operative sphere even large industries are now being tackled. There are now in the country nearly eight or ten sugar factories which are run on co-operative basis and a good number of ginning factories have also been started and are being run very satisfactorily by co-operatives. I hope, therefore, that in time to come the sphere of co-operative activity will not merely be confined to agriculture and small-scale industries. but will also be extended to large industries, and if once we succeed in doing so, it would be appreciated that all we need for the purposes of a socialist State, *i.e.*, for the purposes of equitable distribution of profits and wealth, will have been materially and substantially achieved without causing what we have

known in the process elsewhere—hardship to any class—hardship which perhaps might not be palatable yet to this country.

What is agitating almost all people who keep themselves in touch with the day-to-day affairs of this country is the question of reorganisation of States. When the matter was first mentioned in the President's Address on a similar occasion in the past, I had an opportunity of taking part in the debate that followed and I said then that it appeared to me that the step we were taking in that direction was perhaps premature. I find now that the consideration of this matter has raised many more problems than it has solved. My own view is that it has created a situation in which apart from what may happen in the future, in the present we have lost appreciably—I am using this word after due deliberation—both at home and abroad. However, that is past history. There is no going back now, in my opinion, on what has happened, for two reasons. It may be said that a wise man changes his mind and a fool does not. But I am not sticking to this maxim at present for another reason. The reason is that this problem has been raised. It has agitated the public mind and serious situations have developed in some parts of the country. To ignore it now or to give it a decent burial will not be, in my opinion, the right course. The matter has got to be settled. But in the settlement of this affair, in the larger interests of the country and of the nation as a whole, one thing has to be kept pre-eminently before our minds *i.e.*, let nothing be solved on the principle of "Peace, oh Lord, in my time, and after me the deluge".

If, however, we followed only a policy of least resistance, posterity will always lay the blame on us, that we did not do the duty we owed to the country and for which we were sent here. I know that in a decision of this nature, it is impossible for any Government to give a solution which would please everybody. Socrates and Aristotle, if they were here sitting on the Treasury Benches, would not have been able to give a solution which would please everybody. But, the decision, as I have submitted, must be taken with firmness. The problem has been raised and it has got to be solved. About ten years ago, some people said that they had a different culture and therefore there must be a partition of India. I remember having attended a meeting of the Muslim League. I was invited by some Muslim friends and I attended that conference. I was sitting there listening to the speeches. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad was addressing the meeting and I was just listening. It was no business of mine to get up and enter a caveat. But, I met the Maharaja Saheb, the President, again at tea the following evening. I said, "Saheb, I had been listening to your speech very carefully this morning. You said that we wear different dress, eat different food and speak different languages and therefore, we should have a separate country. Here we are sitting. You are wearing a *chapkan* and I am also wearing a *chapkan*. You are wearing a *churidhar pyjama* and I am also wearing a *churidhar pyjama*. Perhaps yours may be better sewn because you come from Lucknow; but there is no difference in dress. You may say, I am wearing this dress for this particular occasion. Ask the other Muslim friends whether I do not wear the same dress almost every day. Then you talked about food. Come along to the distant villages and see the Hindu food and the Muslim food. It is the same. It is the same in the lower middle-class and in the upper middle-class. Then, you said something about our languages being different—Urdu and Hindi. Here I am talking to you in Urdu. You come from a place which is called *Ahl-e-Zaban*, Lucknow, and perhaps you can speak a little better Urdu, though I do not admit that as yet. But here there are other Muslim friends and I doubt whether they will be able to talk as good Urdu as I do. What is the difference in culture? If you want a separate country, say so; do not base it on culture." Unfortunately, Sir, we are faced with the same problem in the question of the re-organisation of States, and we talk of separate culture. I cannot understand culture being separate as an individual thing belonging to a particular people. What is our culture? It is not what the Aryans brought from Central Asia. Culture is a combination of all that has happened from the time they came here. Even before, we had the culture which we had secured from the Dravidians and the other people who inhabited this country before. Most regretfully one finds sometimes faced with a situation that culture must be protected, language must be protected

[Shri Syamnandan Sahaya]

and so on. These things appear to be rather discomforting. It is essential for those whom destiny has placed in power to be firm. One, however, notices, sometimes, perhaps on account of his lack of knowledge of internal working, a certain amount of weakness. It seriously affects the country as such. I still feel that here is a question of a particular thing being done which ought to be done in the general interests and not merely to pacify a false and undesirable claim like having a separate culture this and that.

Perhaps, my friends from my State and also from other States, will be unconsciously thinking about the merger of Bihar and Bengal. I may submit that the Chief Ministers of Bihar and Bengal must come forward boldly. As I have stated before, if the nations interests are served by a merger, have merger by all means.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): Murder!

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Yes, sometimes even murders are taken recourse to; it is nothing new. Acharya Kripalani knows it as a Professor of History; I have been his student and he has taught us. This question of merger has not had any serious objection raised against it both in the Bengal and Bihar Press. It is because, after all it is the development of particular part of the country that is India and if the development would be accelerated by means of joint action and co-operative action, I see no reason why one should not accept it. At present on principle I do not think there will be any objection. But it all depends upon how ultimately things shape when the pictures are fully drawn. I have full faith in the ability of the two Chief Ministers and I think when ultimately the picture comes up before the country, it will be such that it may not be harmful to any part of those two States. But, there is one thing in this connection which I want to suggest for the consideration of those who may be drafting the Bill. It may be absolutely untrue, but from newspaper reports I find that the proposal in the Bill that will be introduced in the Lok Sabha with regard to Bihar and Bengal will contain the recommendations of the S.R.C. so far as the transfer of a part of Bihar to Bengal is concerned, I do not consider it advisable from two points of view. In the first place, if the proposal for merger has been accepted, then it does not stand to reason why the question of portions Bengal coming into Bihar or portion of Bihar coming into Bengal should be taken up now. Secondly, this question of the transfer of a certain portion of the territory would create an amount of bitterness in those parts of the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Bhai-Bhai.

Shri Syamnadan Sahaya: Some people say "Bhai-Bhahino" also! Of course, it is perfectly all right to say "Bhai-Bhai" or "Bhai-Bhahino".

I was suggesting that it would not be politic and it would not be furthering the cause of the merger if you include that. A decision has to be taken, and let it be taken quickly. The more it is delayed, the worse it will be. I would, therefore, suggest strongly for the consideration of the law-makers that it would not be right to include that. But, if you are not in a position to come to a decision now because of the various meetings of the legislatures and so on, at least postpone it for some time. The residents of Bihar who are in favour of this merger will be greatly handicapped if you take this step when proposing the legislation.

3 P.M.

I think I have taken a lot of your time and I do not know how much more time I have got. But I will say one or two things and will finish soon.

I suppose it is now customary when speaking on the President's Address to say something about the international affairs or what you call External Affairs. I read somewhere a jurist pronouncing that it was not merely enough for a judge to lay down good law; it was also necessary for him to create the impression that the particular judge was laying down good law. I think this is a very sound policy which could or should be followed in other spheres also. With regard to politics we have been pronouncing, perhaps rightly, but sometimes in season and sometimes out of season also, that ours is a policy of neutrality, dynamic of course. Now, let us say this is a right course. No one would dispute, I suppose, the rightness of this policy. But I think it is equally desirable that this impression should be created abroad that we are neutral and we propose to continue to be such. From what we have seen in newspapers

of late, I am inclined to think the impression is not as it should be. It is difficult for me to lay blame for this on the Central External Affairs Ministry or on our Ambassadors abroad. But whoever may have the charge of this part of the function should, in my opinion, be able to create the impression that ours really is a policy of neutrality though a little dynamic.

With regard to our frontier problems, somehow or other I feel that we ought to take some other course also. We have been waiting now for years to settle our frontier problems. The problems arise from various negotiations going on between Pakistan and India about the transfer of movable assets and immovable assets, about the exodus of population and all that kind of thing. Then after that we had discussed the Kashmir problem. Since then we have got the Goa problem and last but not the least we have also got the Nepal problem. As to the Naga problem—somebody hinted it—that I consider yet not as a frontier problem but as an internal problem and I do hope that we will be able to settle it. But in all these four others I do not think that we have been successful to an extent on which we could congratulate ourselves. The problems are difficult indeed. But a policy of mere *ahimsa*, I think, may not be as successful as we should like it to be. I am reminded about the story of the old serpent. He went to a *rishi, yogi*, and asked: How am I to secure salvation? The *rishi* replied: Don't bite anybody and after this life, in the re-birth you will secure a higher birth. So the serpent accepted the *rishi's* version and went away. After some time when the boys saw that this serpent was harmless and will not bite, they began to beat it and pelt stones at it. Then the serpent went to the *rishi* again and said: This is my problem, I am suffering like this; the boys are troubling me. The *rishi* said: I asked you not to bite. But I did not tell you not to hiss. I do not know how far this advice will be acceptable to the Government of India. In any case, whatever it may be, I think it is time that we did something on this problem. It requires serious consideration.

I will, before I conclude in a minute, say that I am sorry to find that in the Address or in the general plans that the Government of India have been formulating—the First Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and the so many *yojanas* and schemes we have not done anything materially in the matter of the beggar problem. He who has passed a night during rains on the streets of a city can only appreciate how welcome it is to have a roof over him. It is a matter to which, I think, attention should be drawn and Government must give, if not their first I suppose the second priority because we are talking of a socialistic pattern of society. Now we talk of socialist society. But when we do so, what about the real needy persons who are at the lowest rung of the ladder? Their case, I think, ought to deserve very serious, careful and sympathetic attention if we desire really to have a socialist State in this country.

The other point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the Government was....

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Sahaya has already exceeded the time limit.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I will not take any more of the time I will also draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of expanding the activities of the National Cadet Corps in all the colleges in the country and of the ACC in all the high schools in the country. It will mean a little money, I appreciate, but it will pay dividend far in excess of anything that we can imagine or visualise.

I am grateful for the time you have given me. I shall say no more. The problems of the Government are such that any one placed in their situation would find it difficult to handle and settle quickly. But the greatness of the Government and the greatness of the administrator is only known when he faces and solves difficult problems. Easy things are easily handled by easy people.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): While agreeing with the opening remarks of the hon. Member who spoke last, that the President's Address is not expected to be an encyclopaedia, I would submit that there are very important matters, major questions of policy, which have got to be referred to in any overall picture.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want to move amendment No. 13?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes Sir, I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added:

"but regret that the Address (a) gives no indication of any proposal to modernise the defence forces with a view to anticipate an attack from outside; (b) discloses no programme for coordinating defence with nation-building activities so as to ensure greater efficiency and economy in the two wings of the national life—civil and military; and (c) overlooks the tremendous scope for training our vast man power, through educational and vocational training schemes in the defence organisation, for implementing various programmes under the Second Five Year Plan."

While moving amendment No. 13, I have to point out that very important items of national activity have been lost sight of in the President's Address. The President, no doubt, has referred to the military pacts in the Middle East, in Western Asia and in South East Asia and he referred, with great concern and great regret, to military pacts like the Baghdad Pact and SEADO Pact. But, as he is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of this Union under the Constitution, we do expect the President to speak something on the defence side of our national set up—and its organisational side. How far our defence services, of which he is the Supreme Commander, are ensured the necessary safety and security in a modern war, how far the country of which he is the head on the civilian as well as on the military side, is assured of a proper defence in the event of a war.

It is true that we do not expect a global war in the near future, because the powers on either side are going ahead with their atomic weapons, with their guided missiles, with various types of new inventions of offence and defence, which is itself a deterrent to one another, and which may stop a war for some time to come. But, there is some possibility,—at least the possibility should not be ruled out—of local conflagrations here and there. We have also to remember that we spend nearly 50 per cent of our national expenditure on defence. The two wings, civil and military, have got to be co-ordinated. We have also to remember that we are maintaining this large force for the contingency of a war. Though we have our faith in God, though we have our faith in Panch Shila, we are to be ever prepared for an attack from somewhere or other. That is why, while placing our trust in God, we are trying to keep our "powder dry." The question that we should put to the hon. Minister of Defence every year is whether we are actually keeping our powder dry, and whether we are in fact prepared for a war which we can expect, because, our preparation for war should be in consonance with the expected type and volume of enemy attack.

Our defence policy till now was, if at all to expect an attack, to expect it from a second rate power, from a power with second rate weapons, with weapons only of the conventional type, and that too, inadequate in quantity and not of proper quality. That was our overall defence policy till last year. But, since last year, a change has taken place with the U.S. military aid to Pakistan. A further change has taken place with the Baghdad pact. We have to remember now that modern weapons of offence and defence are coming to our neighbouring country. We do not know what are the types of weapons that are coming and that what are the types to come. We are told that teams of experts are coming from the United States to our neighbouring country to train their regimental centres and other defence units for a war in the modern set up. We do not know what weapons are actually coming for these teams to utilise in the training that is imparted and that is going to be imparted in the near future in Pakistan. There is no doubt that there is a threat of war from that side. It may not be of a major type, but still it is a threat of war in the sense that after getting the latest equipment from America or form the U. K., they will think of creating trouble in Kashmir. They are thinking of a West Pakistan—Kashmir unit. They may not be so particular about East Pakistan; but they and their western patrons are very particular about a West Pakistan Kashmir unit. They may make an attempt in that direction. Then, what will be the position?

I need not dilate upon the inadequacy of our defence structure in the event of an attack with modern weapons. I would not embarrass our hon. Minister on the

other side by going into the details of our defence structure. But, our civilian life has recently shown one weakness, and that is, lack of national unity. Recently, I will not go into the causes, and I will not dilate on that subject which has been referred to by most hon. Members here—it has been noticed not only in this country, but very much more noticed outside this country, that there is lack of national unity and that there are linguistic and other troubles which are likely to keep us divided in times of war.

Apart from that, there are also certain shortcomings which we cannot ignore. We have not been preparing for a war as we should have when we are spending 50 per cent of our national expenditure on defence, because, we do not have a proper defence in the modern sense. The hon. Minister will admit that most of our towns have not the same amount of anti-aircraft defence. We have referred very often to the lack of modern anti-aircraft equipment in our country. In other countries, anti-aircraft weapons have been so much modernised that not only locates enemy aircraft, at a Radar distance, but also keeps touch with it till it comes within firing range. We have not got that type of aircraft even now. Similarly, we have not concentrated upon our urban defence and defence of industrial centres which will be easy targets for enemy attacks. It is true that the National Volunteer Force is being built up. That is only being in the rural areas, in the project areas. What about the urban centres? The Territorial army has got only a skeleton organisation, very inadequate in number, and that to relieve the regular forces of static duties in time of war. What about the auxiliaries on the naval side and on the air force side that we have been promised for years and years? I think, since 1939 the Defence Ministry has been thinking in terms of naval auxiliaries, a naval volunteer force and the like. How is it that till now these things have not seen light of day? So also on the air force side, you may remember, the Lok Sabha passed an Auxiliary Air Force Bill about 3 years ago with so much of enthusiasm. We wanted a second line of defence. The Lok Sabha gave its fullest support to the hon. Minister at that time. We are told that the building of the Auxiliary Air Force Reserves or Air Defence reserves have not been taken up, or it is just proposed to be taken up. The rules are yet finalised. Sometimes we get revised rules and so on. On the various sides we feel that our defence organisation has got to be activised. We have to work harder in order to have the best results.

We are placing our implicit faith in the Commonwealth organisation of which we are a member. We have recently seen the Baghdad pact and what the Commonwealth organisation of which we are a member is. We are also told that our officers who are deputed to the U.K. as a member of the Commonwealth, do not get the same amount and type of training or are debarred from certain classes which are open to other Commonwealth countries. We do not know how far it is true. We were told by our Deputy Defence Minister yesterday that Government have had no complaints on this score. I would request the Government to try to find out whether it is a fact that our officers are not being treated on equal terms with officers of other Commonwealth countries when they go to the U.K. for training.

We should also try to know from the Government another thing, namely, whether, when our officers come back with training from the U.K., our Government provides them the necessary modern weapons to utilise that training, and with the necessary gadgets that are required for implementing that training in this country. We have to remember that we are spending 50 per cent of our national expenditure on defence. That does not violate our creed of non-violence. We are spending this amount because we want to be prepared for any contingency in the national or international sphere. When we are preparing ourselves for that future contingency, and spending Rs. 250 crores a year, we expect that our efforts will be all out, that we will have the best type of weapons, that we will have the latest type of anti-aircraft equipment with the latest radar gadgets attached to it, and that we will have the best type of civil defence. We should have the best type of harbour defence: not like the harbours that we had where the Defence Ministry is not associated with harbour defence, as every other country does. We should see that in every sphere our defence activities are commensurate with the expenditure that we are incurring on defence.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

The Supreme Commander of our defence forces is one who has the highest faith in truth and *ahimsa*. We expect that at least in the building up of the nation, the defence organisation will kindly bear in mind that there should be no air-tight compartment to locate the civilian and defence wings of our national life, that our defence organisation should be co-ordinated with civilian activities wherever possible without detriment to our defence activities. What I mean to say is, we do not want to detract from the defence efforts. We want to have the maximum efforts for ensuring all-out defence in emergencies. If, while making allowance for the maximum defence efforts, we can build up our national industries and national organisations side by side, it will be a great thing for our country.

Some Members of Parliament in our Defence Study Group have suggested that there should be co-ordination between our civilian and defence wings in our national life, that in our planning for national reconstruction we should take advantage of the defence organisation, see that the defence organisation benefits from this Rs. 5,000 crores expenditure that we are incurring and at the same that the Rs. 250 crores that we spend annually on defence ensures also to the benefit of the national life. From that point of view, we had made a few concrete suggestions which I had summarised in a printed brochure. I earnestly hope that they will be duly considered.

For instance, on the educational side it is quite possible to accelerate education, to promote social education or adult education as well as technical education through the defence organisation on lines that other countries have been adopting for decades and which we have not been doing to the same degree. For instance, in the United Kingdom, which we say is our ideal as far as defence organisation is concerned, education in the Army costs huge sums of money. Diplomas, degrees and certificates are given which are useful for civilian life. Training is given in various technical spheres at great costs to enable ex-defence personnel to be rehabilitated in civil life.

Here, you have got 22 ordnance factories. None of them is giving proper training facilities. Much of the machinery therein is lying idle. We have got to see that the idle capacity of these factories is worked to the full, that we do not depend upon other countries for our war materials. The time may come when we may not be able to get war materials from other countries. It is also a question of employment. So, from every point of view the entire organisation of the defence forces now under an irrigation engineer with about 50 or 60 British officers marking their time to retire from this country in positions as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, has to be set right, and we have got to have the right type of men there. We should accelerate production there and utilise these factories for manufacturing our defence requirements, and if there is any spare capacity, (as there undoubtedly is at present) utilise it for civilian requirements, and all the time utilise these factories for training our young men.

Similarly, on the engineering side, you have got a military engineering organisation here which was till recently under two British officers who have recently left, thanks to the present Defence Minister, but we have got that organisation not taking up any work on the civilian side which is of the same type as military work. In other countries certain military Engineering organisations have built up major dams, bridges, roads etc., and inaccessible areas are being opened up by the military organisation. Here in our country there is no co-ordination between the military engineering services and our other services.

Similarly, on the defence side you have huge dumps in its Depots which could be utilised for nation-building. They are all deteriorating. For seven or eight years they have been lying there without proper cover, without hard standing ground, and we have got to see that if they are not required by the defence authorities they are made over to some other department for use.

Similarly, in every branch of defence organisation it is quite possible to co-ordinate the defence and civilian side. On the air force side, you can very easily co-ordinate the air force with civil aviation with gliding clubs with the air wing of the N.C.C. They could build up the air wings of the Territorial Army, they could build up air forces reserves and so on. So, the civilian and the military sides on the air side could be co-ordinated.

Similarly, on the naval side, it is quite easy for your ship-building organisation coastal shipping and all that to be accelerated as other countries have been doing. For instance, in America, help is being given to private shipbuilders at nominal rates of interest, larger time for repayment etc., provided the construction of the ships conforms to the specifications and designs given by the naval engineers. In this country we have not yet adopted that. We have got to take some such measure. Coastal shipping, deep sea fishing and the like could be co-ordinated with the naval organisation and the Navy could have auxiliaries, volunteers and reserves of people who are accustomed from generations to sea life.

I will not take up more of the time of the House. I shall advert to this during the Budget discussion. But my submission is that it is quite possible to co-ordinate the two wings of our national life with profit, economy and greater efficiency provided we have a mind to do it.

Mr. Chairman : Amendment moved : That at the end of the motion the following be added :

> "but regret that the Address (a) gives no indication of any proposal to modernise the defence forces with a view to anticipate an attack from outside; (b) discloses no programme for co-ordinating defence with nation-building activities so as to ensure greater efficiency and economy in the two wings of the national life—civil and military; and (c) overlooks the tremendous scope for training our vast man power, through educational and vocational training schemes in the defence organisation, for implementing various programmes under the Second Five Year Plan."

Shrimati A. Kale (Nagpur) : The Presidential survey of the past year records a number of happenings and notable events that should call for deep deliberation. Let me be frank and own that the advice for maintaining an attitude of cautious optimism given by the President is extremely difficult to adopt. We seem to be marching from one crisis to another ever since the advent of independence. Bitter conflicts break out in all directions which demand among us a greater sense of realism. We must look facts in the face.

I might refer to a few such matters. The exodus of people from East Pakistan we are unable to stop in spite of the utmost caution on our part. There has been a unilateral flow of people and their houses have been broken and ruined in their thousands for no assignable rhyme or reason, for no fault of their own. We have waited optimistically long enough and now the time has come when we should most positively demand justice and satisfaction from Pakistan. If Pakistan is unable to improve conditions in East Pakistan, we should demand an equivalent amount of land to settle this population in Bengal.

Goa is another such instance. A more crass instance of shameless chicanery is hard to find and yet we are all supposed to enlarge our hearts and become internationally minded. When a well-known professor of Geography was questioned to elucidate the concept of a "scientific boundary", he said that scientific boundary is a boundary that one does not possess. Such is the persisting cynicism of the age. So, in our brave new world the operative policy still continues to be of "catch as catch can" and possession is nine points of law despite all reasonable and fundamental considerations.

Mr. Chairman : Order, order. I think the hon. Member is quite conversant with the English language and can speak fluently also. So, instead of reading word for word, she can refer to notes.

Shri S. S. More: She is only referring to notes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) : There are gentlemen Members like Sardar A. S. Saigal who were reading. So, what is the harm ?

Shrimati A. Kale : Now, coming to things at home, the First Five Year Plan is reaching its termination. I frankly own my inability to enter into the maze of figures, tables and percentages, potentials and trends. This highly abstracts mode of communication describing our progress and march towards happiness leaves me bewildered.

Having been a Member of this august Assembly and enjoying the privileges and the rare opportunities that flow from the circumstances, I could travel and wonder from one end of the country

[Shrimati A. Kale]

to another. I have kept my eyes and ears open. So, I shall crave your indulgence and will permit myself to express my true feelings and thoughts in these matters.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Now and then look up also.

Shrimati A. Kale: We have been a slave nation for the last 150 years. Our villages have been raped by our previous rulers in order to benefit their trade. I do not yet see any material change in the condition of the villagers.

We have taken up laudable schemes on hand in order to build up a sustaining and self-supporting economy. In the enthusiasm for prosecuting our great projects, we have lost sight of factors like corruption, nepotism and inefficiency. I realise that these things cannot be stopped entirely, but by strong measures, and by purity of character at the top, these could be minimised to a great extent. The well-known maxim that 'Example is better than precept' will have a soothening effect.

It is very satisfying to note that our agricultural production has gone up considerably; and yet there are millions of mouths that do not get a square meal a day. The industrial production has gone up, and yet we find million half-clad. The benefit of this production has not yet reached the masses because of staggering unemployment in the country. No doubt, we want industrial progress for purposes of self-sufficiency and defence, but we must not lose sight of the demon of unemployment. And therefore, at a great sacrifice, Government will have to follow the policy of Bapu's concept of village industries. The rise in percentages of industrial production must not mean increase of unemployment. Rise in agricultural production should not lead us to mining the soil for food, as is happening elsewhere in the world due to intensive cultivation, and causing the ruin of the soil itself.

I do hope that specialists in figure-work would try to understand the life of the common man as an integrated whole. We want in short to see everywhere settled homes with adequate and congenial occupations preferably at home and not too far from their homes. The stipulations that I have laid down will, if properly observed, automatically lead to the removal of inequalities in incomes progressively, and the conflicting interests of the public and private sectors will eventually decrease.

The President's remarks about the recent disturbances, presumably in Bombay and Orissa, must open our eyes to these signs and portents of a deep-seated chronic malady. It is all the more our responsibility to delve deep into the causes, political, historical, sociological etc., and leave no stone unturned to arrive at the proper diagnosis. We must honestly face the truth that these originally unknown fishing villages of Bombay, Calcutta or Madras have raised their hydra-headed conurbations under the fostering care of a foreign dominion. They retain their vestigial colonial character. It is fashionable to call them cosmopolitan. They are really megalopolitan and necropolitan, as Patrics Geddes would have called them. Reared in the tradition of Ruskin, Geddes had uttered the warning regarding Bombay as far back as the year 1915. The VIP's of the then Bombay sought to choose deliberately the wrong road forty years ago. Now, they are getting just what they do not like, but which in their blind selfishness they worked hard to get. These large overgrown cities, are better called conurbations, are the ruin of humanity.

Coming to the concluding point, namely that of the atom and hydrogen bombs and their so-called terrible threat, may I humbly suggest that our policy in that respect has been completely unrealistic? Mickoyan's remarks to the Communist Party Congress are nearer to the real situation. He definitely denies that the extinction of the human species is at all involved. The capitalist sceptic fossil and similar growths the world over have everything to fear. The USSR itself is not free from the existence of such fear brought into existence under the fostering care of an omnipotent state instead of capitalism.

But we could think out things independently of these power blocks, and give an unprejudiced attention to them, and study the subject independently. If we could do that, solutions could be found to the satisfaction of everybody, which will be in conformity with the teachings of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, now being put into practice by Vinoba Bhave.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Dr. Suresh Chandra.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad) *rose.*

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Why should hon. Members clap their hands? Dr. Suresh Chandra is not a Minister.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): A potential Minister.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: There are several hon. Members who have spoken before me, but they have all spoken mainly on foreign affairs and the SRC report. Speaking on foreign affairs, one hon. Member said that it would be better if we could remove the principle of *ahimsa* or non-violence from our foreign policy.

I really do not understand how anybody could suggest that, and how anybody who has been a student of Indian history, especially the history of the struggle for freedom, can ever say this, because even before India became independent, we had some kind of a foreign policy, and the Indian National Congress which had championed the cause of freedom had for the last sixty years been passing resolutions on foreign policy, laying stress on certain basic principles? And what were those basic principles? Those basic principles were anti-colonialism, anti-racialism, non-violence, and the establishment of peace in the world. After India became independent, our Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that India continues to follow the same principles. In fact, he said that there has never been any intention to adopt any policy or any methods which depart from these principles which are the foundations on which the Indian nationhood has rested, and which are the historic and unique legacy of the Father of the Nation.

I would only point out here that the success of India's foreign policy has been almost entirely due to the principle of *ahimsa* enunciated by us. Very recently, if I may be allowed to quote an instance, in the Congress of World Communists recently held at Moscow, a German Communist, Ulbright, who attended that congress said that it was time for the communists who had all along been believing in methods of violence to wean out the methods of violence, for only that way they could solve world problems. I feel that this is an instance of the great success of our foreign policy. Therefore, it is a very strange thing to hear that we should remove the principle of non-violence from our foreign policy.

If we remove the principle of non-violence from our foreign policy, I feel that we shall have no basis for approaching anybody, for negotiating with anybody or for being helpful to the other countries as before. We know, and everybody knows, how in the United Nations India has played an important part.

Some of my hon. friends who spoke before me had shown a certain impatience for the solution of the Goa problem. Member after Member had referred to this problem. I would say that it is the exercise of patience on the part of India, and her desire to reach a settlement by non-violent and peaceful means, that has been responsible for our having achieved many things even with regard to the French pockets in India. So far as the question of Pondicherry is concerned, we know what an amount of strain it was causing, and how much we were feeling impatient about it; and everybody thought that we would not be able to solve the problem without resorting to violence and without exercising any violent pressures.

But ultimately we find that foreign policy through peaceful methods succeeded there. I am absolutely sure that anybody who reads the newspapers of foreign countries and the comments which appear about our foreign policy there will say that perhaps one of the greatest steps which our Prime Minister took in regard to our foreign policy was to stop the satyagraha on Goa. By that step we have raised the stature of our country, and there is a feeling of confidence throughout the world now that India is bound to get Goa after a very short while. In certain papers I have read that within three years Goa will become part of India.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it an astrological magazine?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is not an astrological magazine.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Astro-political magazine.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is a magazine which studies current affairs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Egyptian astrology.

Shri K. K. Basu: Let us share that knowledge.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I wanted to say also one or two things more about our foreign affairs. I think in the United Nations, we have succeeded in many ways, but we have also failed in one or two things. One of these occasions was when the question of South Africa was discussed during the last session. Hon. Members probably know that there was a question of setting up a Commission to inquire into racial discrimination in South Africa.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Commission was already there.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The Commission was already there. It was a question of reappointment of the Commission to inquire into the racial discrimination in South Africa. Dr. Santa Cruz was Chairman of that Commission. Unfortunately, India could not succeed in getting the work done through that Commission. There is also one more instance, which I do not quite remember now, where we failed in the United Nations.

Coming to the other points raised by Members, on the question of the SRC Report, I more or less agree with what Shri Asoka Mehta has said before. He said that the question of language created difficulties in Pakistan, Ceylon and other countries. I feel that the question of linguistic States has not been a very wise thing which has been raised here. As has been pointed out by other speakers, we have not, by appointing the States Reorganisation Commission, solved any problem. We have created problems in this country thereby. If we believed in carving out States with boundaries on linguistic basis, we could have done it even without appointing this Commission.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

This Commission has not been able to solve any problem at all. In a country ilke India, there is no possibility of having States on the basis of language or caste or communalism or any such thing. To-day we are thinking in terms of carving out States with boundaries on the basis of language; tomorrow we will have to carve out boundaries on the basis of caste or of religion. The question of development of language has nothing to do with boundaries.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram-Reserved-Scheduled Castes): On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Dr. Suresh Chandra, may continue.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I was saying that if this question of linguistic States is carried further, then we shall have to divide India into communal and caste States. This casteism and communalism have been the bane of our country. We divided India on the basis of religion, and we are not going to divide India on the basis of language. I make bold to say that development of language has taken place in this country at a time when India was not a free country. Tagore was there in some small place, Bolepur. While sitting there, he developed the Bengali language, and he raised the stature not only of Bengali but the whole of India. In the same way, there are other languages which have developed. In my opinion, the ultimate solution will be to have a unitary State. The present States are an anachronism. I feel that we should have abolished all the States. Even if the States have legislatures, they need have only powers which the Centre will delegate, and there need not be any Concurrent List. Therefore, if we want to solve these problems now in any manner and if we want to regain the prestige which we have lost because of the linguistic riots in this country, I would suggest that we should accept the idea of unitary government. Then only we shall be able to give guidance from the Centre to the States, and to the people. We shall be able to utilise the energies of the people for the sake of development, for the sake of the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society.

In the Address mention has been made about the Second Five-Year Plan. It is said:

> "The success of the first Plan has produced confidence in our people and has laid the foundations for a more rapid growth of the national economy."

I would say that instead of laying stress on the economic progress, instead of laying stress on the development of our industrial progress, we have been wasting our energy on the question of communal and caste ideas. I would suggest, now that we are increasing our public sector and industrial development, we should devote more time to our Five-Year Plan.

It is a question of priorities. We know that in other countries—let us take a country like France—there are no separate States. They are departments and it is the Central Government which controls all the departments and instructions are given from the Centre. In the same way, in other countries also the trend is towards a unitary Government. Therefore, if we want to have a strong and united India, if we want to have an economically progressive India, I would suggest that we should move towards that. Even if we do not accept it today, I have no doubt in my mind that ultimately we shall have to come towards that. Otherwise there is a possibility of our disintegration and losing even our independence.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Our President's Address to the Members of the two Houses contains 25 paragraphs of which 15 are devoted to our foreign policy. It appears that we have become suddenly very great before the international world. I can only judge by results whether we have really become great or whether we are looked down upon as we were looked down upon before.

It is true, as the Address says, that many distinguished guests have visited us. It reminds me of those days when poor people living in the capital city of Rajasthan used to invite their Maharajas and Rajas and felt themselves glorified if the Maharaja visited them. These foreigners have visited us and we, like small children, have clapped. If greatness consists of that, let us call it greatness. Who honours us, who honours an ordinary Indian, who honours an ordinary man in the street is and ought to be the judgement before us. Go to Ceylon; Indians are driven out, not tolerated. You go to Burma, you are driven out, not tolerated. You go to Pakistan, you are treated as nincompoops. Portugal, a small country no bigger than a State of the old Rajasthan integrated States, hits you in the face and tells you to get out. It kills you; it kills your people, kills your citizens, puts your citizens behind the bars and you dare not even raise your eyebrow. Is that the international reputation you have earned? I say, 'Fie upon us' if we glorify ourselves upon this that we have gained some international reputation. Madam, we have not. What are we today? Are we growing great simply by saying that H. H. so and so or His Majesty so and so or the great friend so and so have called us, Bhai, Bhai? Greatness is where greatness is felt.

In South Africa, the apartheid laws are there. We, Indians are treated with contempt; we are not allowed to go into hotels; we are not allowed to enter schools; we are not allowed to enter clubs and we are not allowed to travel by the same compartment in a train in which an ordinary white man travels. And, yet we say that we are respected and we have earned respect in the world. Where do we learn all these things? These are all platitudes. Naturally, a man comes, he praises us and then we think we are called great. There is no greatness attached to it.

We have talked about many things but we have not talked about things close at hand. A passing remark is made about what Mr. Dulles says about Goa being a province of Portugal. What have we said and what have we done? The whole nation, the whole people, as one rose to the occasion and offered satyagraha and offered to continue it. Yet, it was cold shouldered by our own men. We are told, by some astrological calculation, by our friend today that within three years we will get Goa. I do not know where the suit has been filed and from where this three years' limitation has been put. Why can we not get Goa? What prevents you from getting Goa, our own territory? There are methods, political methods and civil methods. If it was a question of an international dispute we can go to a court of law and get an adjudication. If it is a question of getting back our own territory which other people have usurped from us, there is the well-known method of driving out the enemy. Why are we not taking that step? Are we weak and are we going to remain weak and are we going to allow small nations like Portugal dare us in the face? No. We are exposing ourselves to ridicule before the world. We may call ourselves great. Who is this Dulles who can dare to tell us in our face things which he has told before us? Are we going to tolerate it? We are tolerating it except that we have developed the habit of writing strong protests and strong notes in season and out of season.

For the last two years we have been noting this influx from Pakistan. Many of us have said: Why allow this influx into our country? But we have a moral obligation. It is on the sacrifice of those

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Hindus who have remained in Pakistan that we have to-day achieved our freedom in the country. It is our duty to protect them; it is our duty to help them as much as we can. Are we discharging that duty? We are not discharging it because we are afraid. Should we continue to have this fear complex with us for all time to come? We must put a stop to any fear that we might be feeling. In one world, I can say we have miserably failed in enunciating a firm foreign policy. We have tried to win the pleasure of all. As children we learnt the story of an old man and his son going with a donkey and in trying to please all they had to carry the donkey. It is the same thing that is going to happen with us. We cannot try to please others. We have got a saying in Gujerati:

घरनां छोकरां घंटी चाटे उपाध्या ने आटो

Our people are suffering. We have nothing to give them. We want to be charitable to others. Give to Pakistan, give to Ceylon, give to Burma and we ourselves have nothing left.

4 P.M.

We want to become *sanyasis*, real communists. We have all around us expenses, expenses and expenses—rising expenses. If we look at the Budget of 1915-16 of the greater India, India including the whole of the present Pakistan and something more, that is, from Aden almost down to Burma, the total income was about Rs. 56 crores and the total expenditure was only about Rs. 55 crores. What is the position today? It has gone up hundred times. Have we in any manner benefited the people or is it that we have built big things which can be shown to the public? Have we rooted out corruption? We must drive out this form of circulation of money, as the Acharya puts it, and stop money from going into corrupt hands. In the laws governing corruption, what have we provided? "The corrupt prosecutes the corrupt, with the sanction of the corrupt." How are you going to progress corrupt." How are you going to progress? How are you going to achieve the progress of the country? We have not put a stop to this waste about rehabilitation. Have we been able to rehabilitate the really poor? What is this rehabilitation where prompt payments are not made? Up to date we have not paid any money to those who are clamouring for it. It is said—and I believe it to be true because it has been said and repeated to me as a lawyer by hundreds of persons—that unless and until you pay something of what you are going to get, that is, a certain percentage of it, your cheque is not passed and you are not paid. Is it that even in this department where it serves only the poor and the miserable, this type of corruption is rampant and yet we are not putting a stop to it?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): There is a double rehabilitation on both sides!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We have got dacoits; we have them in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and other places, and our colleagues do not do anything except that of guarding Acharya Kripalani. I was formerly guarded but now I am not.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Perhaps you have ceased to be dangerous!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Are we to ask the police to be employed for that purpose? Are we going to live in the same state in which we were living in the days of the British? Are the Members of the Opposition traitors to the country? Are they some type of wild animals? Are they dacoits? What for is the police sent after them? Why do you indulge in this illegal censoring which is going on? Why should the District Magistrate of my district read my letters and interfere with my legal correspondence, from which I am making some living?

Shri Kamath: They will be interesting!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why should he prevent me from doing my little legal work to make my both ends meet?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Just to know whether it is legal.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are all interested in finding out whether I am lawful and my activities are lawful. You say you are completely lawful in doing a thing which is unlawful.

Shri K. K. Basu: A case of the pot calling the kettle black!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I come now to the vexed question of the reorganisation of the States. Before I touch this question, I would make one suggestion —and I request my friend, the Cabinet

Minister, to make a note of it—that we must put a stop to this ruling by ordinances, that we must completely stop. This should not be done unless and until an emergency exists. When you were thinking of having nationalisation of the life insurance business for months together for years together—some say you were thinking of doing it for the last three years—you did not do it, but you did it only 21 days ahead of the meeting of the Lok Sabha. Why? Were heavens going to fall if the ordinance was not issued just 21 days before the meeting of this Lok Sabha? Why were three ordinances necessary before the Lok Sabha met? Can we not put a stop to this wrong method of ruling by ordinances? We must take stock of the situation now. Those days are gone. Now this sovereign body is in existence and it is not for you to rule by ordinances. The ordinances rule must be stopped.

Another very pertinent thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you, Madam, is this. If we have to develop democracy, if we have to go in the wake of democracy, we must take stock of the situation that the Opposition must exist. Do not try to kill the Opposition.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is killing itself!

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am giving you examples of how you are trying to kill it. Go to Uttar Pradesh and look at the results of the municipal elections there. Look at the results of the elections in the municipalities of the Punjab. Look at the results of the municipal elections in Rajasthan. Let me tell you that even where there was an absolute majority, a complete majority of the opposition parties,—I am speaking of my party, the Jan Sangh Party—you have left no stone unturned for removing every single president on whom you can lay your hands. The Government is of the opinion that they have flagrantly abused....their positions!

Shri Tyagi: The municipalities are not controlled by the Central Government.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I have not yet come to it. I thank Shri Tyagi for reminding me about it. That is why I suggest that as you have put a guarantee for Government servants by the provision of article 311 of the Constitution, there should also be a provision guaranteeing the position so far as the municipal administration and the local self-government administration in the country are concerned, so that these all-powerful Governors and the all-powerful governments in the States shall not exercise such powers in an arbitrary mala fide and illegal manner. Therefore I have made this suggestion and you may kindly take note of it.

I now come to the problem of the reorganisation of States—the most vexed question before us, and it has vexed us for so many months. I can say at once that if you cannot do anything, you may kindly scrap the Commission's Report and have nothing to do with it. But do not get people to break each other's heads. Our Constitution, as I said before and I reiterate it today, envisages a unitary form of government. It is a peculiar federation and has been wisely brought into action looking at the fact that India is not a continent, is not a sub-continent, but is one country and one country alone. Languages do not bind each other. If languages were to bind them, these Urdu-speaking muhammadans from Uttar Pradesh would not have gone over to Pakistan and the Bengali-speaking Hindus would not have left East Pakistan. Languages cannot determine what a particular State ought to be. The languages may be spoken; we all speak different languages, but we are Indians. We here do not have the same mother tongue. Why should there be this linguistic division? We have committed one mistake in one ugly moment—or a weak moment, I should say—when Sriramulu died and we yielded to the formation of Andhra and that sowed seeds for this disruption that is now going on before us. Can we not put a stop to this? Is it too late to go back upon it? We can very easily say: "Come what may, we will put a stop to this SRC Report and try to come more and more, slowly but certainly, together and have only one State in our country and take away the white elephants of the various States." It is they who claim their bread now. It is not the *roti* and *kapada* of the common people. These Ministers are now talking of their *roti* and *kapada* and keeping themselves in the posts to which they have reached. Can we not put a stop to this? Can we not understand this?

Negotiations are going on today to find out a formula for Punjab. I have not understood the formula for the

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Regional Councils either in Punjab or in the Bihar-Bengal merger. Are the Sikhs a linguistic part or are they merely a particular people belonging to a particular religion? I ask: what type of negotiations are the Government carrying on with the Sikhs? Are you not falling into the same trap in which you fell before when you were negotiating with the British? Of course, Congress was saying that they represented the whole country and that they did not represent the Hindus alone. But you fell into the trap while negotiating with the Muslims. It is the same thing which you are again doing. We have once for all discarded this consideration of religion to decide one's country. We are not going to reopen this question again —the question that had been closed once for all.

I am not going to take longer time than necessary to say a few words about certain problems. There is a paragraph here about the State Bank. It has been said that the State Bank has been created with a view to nationalise all the banks. That I do not think was the idea behind it. There also we have shown a very weak policy. When this State Bank of India Bill was introduced, we were told in unequivocal language that the Bank of Rajasthan, the Bank of Jaipur, the Hyderabad Bank and the Bank of Baroda and all such banks which were doing Government business of the same nature as the Imperial Bank of India, would be taken over. Nearly eight banks were enumerated. Their business was to have been taken over by the State Bank. Have you done that? What has prevented us from doing that? If you can take over the whole of the State Bank with its 300 branches all over the country, what prevents you from taking over these smaller ones? Is it because there is some wire-pulling from some Madhya Bharat Minister or Rajasthan Minister because their friends are placed in good positions there?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: No, no. Election comes.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Is it an election stunt? I do not know. You have considered that measure very beneficial for the whole country. Then, why not allow it to become operative in the States of Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madhya Bharat, etc.? Why are you having this vaccillating policy?

I am coming to a close; I will not like to have much of your time except that I will mention one thing which I ought to have mentioned when I was speaking about certain fundamental guarantees. We are all Members of this Lok Sabha. Some of the Members are arrested. Under what law? Some are arrested for delivering speeches against orders under section 188 of the IPC. Only the IPC itself it is a non-cognizable section; it defines a non-cognizable offence. But in the mighty Punjab and in the mighty State of U.P., that is Bharat, a man can be arrested as if he has committed this non-cognizable offence by a special amendment of the Act. You deliver a speech to-day as an Opposition Member. I am bound to criticise this Government and I do criticise this Government. The policeman may write a report that I had abused Mr. Tyagi or Mr. Guha though I might not have done so. But that chap will write down that I have done so and then I am put behind the bars the next day. I cannot challenge what he writes. He writes something and then he has got two witnesses standing by his side whom he has given only two cups of tea on that day and they say: 'yes, yes, yes.'

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Not even two cups; a little threat will be enough.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is another thing. That is the state of affairs and there is a sort of Damocles' sword is hanging over the Members of the Opposition. It might affect Congress Members also. Some of them might also be taken in. For instance, Sofi Mohd. Akbar has been put behind the bars under the Preventive Detention Act. The Rowlatt Act enacted by Sir John Rowlatt in 1919 when the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was enacted was not as bad as your present Preventive Detention Act. There it was only the Governor who had to satisfy himself but here the small District Magistrate has powers to say: "Whereas I am satisfied....that you are hydra-headed ...." You may say that you have got only one head but he will say: No; you have got six heads "and therefore people are afraid of you and so you must go to the jail". The Supreme Court says "we cannot go into facts if he says you have six heads you have six heads". This sort of a farce is going on. It is doing damage to our administration. Corruption must go, preventive detention must end and

money should be well spent and our country's prestige must be increased side by side.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I wish to confine myself to certain domestic issues but all the same I cannot help referring to the deep regret the President has expressed with regard to Goa and the statement by Dulles, the Secretary of State of the United States. I am referring to this not for advocating the action that has now been suggested by my hon. friend, Shri U. M. Trivedi. He has said that the India Government ought to have encouraged the satyagraha movement. You may recall the anxiety that was expressed during question hour to-day by several hon. Members with regard to the Indian prisoners that are in Goa. Does my friend want that more ought to have been detained? I think it was the correct stand and a wise stand that was taken by the Central Government. At least in this late hour it should have been realised by all Members of this hon. Lok Sabha. But unfortunately Shri Trivedi is not prepared to accept that it was a correct and sagacious stand. The other alternative was the declaration of war against Portugal and an attempt to annex Goa. Apart from the fact that that action is not suitable to our policy of peaceful approach, he could have more or less anticipated the international complications that such a step would have brought forward especially in view of the stand that has subsequently been taken by Dulles, the Secretary of State of the United States. The statement of Mr. Dulles has been given prominence in the President's Address. This statement was described in several quarters the "Dulles blunder". Blunder is only a very charitable expression that we can use with regard to the statement of Dulles. If it was a blunder on the part of Dulles, it was a blunder of the first magnitude of which the American nation should be ashamed. It is a blot on the history of America that Mr. Dulles, its Secretary of State, should have identified the United States with a colonial power. If Goa can be considered to be a province of Portugal, how far America was a province of England? We know from history that the argument advanced against American independence by the United Kingdom was that it was part of the mother country If it was a part of the mother country, what right America had to liberate itself? We should be surprised that such a statement should come from a nation which has liberated itself from England. I would say that the touchstone of America's foreign policy will be judged from how it would conduct itself in relation to Goa, as far as India is concerned. Its sincerity and the morality of its stand in its relation to foreign countries, I think, will be judged by the stand it will take on this issue. It has been said that the statement of Mr. Dulles is more or less a rejoinder to the statement that was made by Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khruschev when they were in India. You might recollect that on several occasions on the floor of the Lok Sabha as well as outside our Prime Minister had occasion to say, on the question of Goa, "We have to see who are our enemies and who are our friends." On none of those occasions, America or the United Kingdom came forward with its stand. But I would say that the initiative has been wrested from those nations by the USSR when the USSR said that the Soviet Government supports the just demands of India and holds that the preservation of a Portuguese colony on Indian territory, as in general the preservation of the colonial order in our times, is a disgrace to civilised nations. We ought to have expected such a categorical statement long before, from America and England. So, there is no reason for America to be perturbed on the bold stand that the USSR has taken. We have also to congratulate the USSR on its bold stand.

In to-day's papers, I read a report about a television programme of Mr. Sherman Cooper, the American Ambassador in India. I read about the strong appeal he made for a greater effort on the part of the United States to understand the position and aspirations of India. In his statement he said that it is wrong to suppose that India is a country that can be purchased with any aid or something like that. I wish the statement of Mr. Cooper, in his television programme, that the basic policy of the United States is always to preserve freedom everywhere is translated into action as far as Goa is concerned. Since I want to refer to some of the other more vital internal matters, I do not want to add anything more about the external policy of the Government of India that has been given expression to by the President in his Address.

Unfortunately the debate on the President's Address has turned out to be another debate on the reorganisation of States. When we dispersed last time we

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heard speeches from more than 100 Members concerning this reorganisation question. It was hoped that during this budget session our attention would be more concentrated on questions of planning and on economic matters. For the President's Address, as many as 20 hours have been allotted mainly, I am told, for discussion of the plan frame, but unfortunately, very few Members have had time to devote their attention to that aspect. My hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee who, on such occasions usually refers to foreign policy and to economic programmes of the Government of India, had devoted the major part of his speech—I may say the whole of his speech—to the matter of reorganisation of States. It is true that we are meeting under the shadow of great tragic events that have occurred in Bombay, Orissa and in some other parts of India. But Shri Mukerjee, towards the close of his speech, made the remark that the Government of India is now losing a golden opportunity. Shri Mukerjee said that the Government of India would have had the co-operation of almost all parties of the Lok Sabha but that it has lost that opportunity. I would say to Shri Mukerjee and his party and also the members of the Congress Party and also the Praja-Socialist party and all the parties that are represented in the Lok Sabha that it is time that we had a little of heart-searching in this matter. Has the co-operation, which Shri Mukerjee has referred to, been coming forth after we dispersed last time? The Lok Sabha may remember that the hon. Home Minister had occasion to congratulate the Sabha on the dignified tone that it maintained when the matter of reorganisation of States was discussed. The Lok Sabha was very serious and at the same time it was keeping up good humour also in the matter of discussion. But after the decisions were announced by the Government of India—I do not think that the decisions came as a surprise—what was it that happened? Incidents of which we should be ashamed happened in different parts of India. This morning, Shri Gadgil referred to certain reports in the foreign press. My friend Shri Syamnandan Sahaya also referred to the fact that our name has been tarnished both inside and outside because of these incidents. Although I do not subscribe wholly to the assessment in the American press as well as outside about the happenings in India, it is good that we just see the report that was sent to a leading daily of our country from America. That report said:

> "Detailed reports of disturbances have been appearing in the Press day by day and though the story is being handled in an objective and fair way, the picture which emerges from them is of a nation whose unity hangs only on the flimsiest of threads and of a people who are still sadly torn by regional, linguistic, social and caste differences.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

> "Illustrative of adverse impressions which the riots have created is the reaction of a European correspondent who said to me that after these developments, he was wondering if Indians could call themselves one nation and if they were not really different national groups living in one country. There are many too at the United Nations who think that the disunity which has been shown in such violent manifestation is bound to weaken the effectiveness of India's voice in international affairs and give a handle to her ill-wishers to minimise her importance."

In this matter of reorganisation it is rather unfortunate that within each political party there has been sharp difference of opinion. The communist party said that in such serious matters they have got more or less an agreed stand and that whatever differences there will be they will patch them up within the party itself and that they will come with a unified stand as far as the people are concerned. That has been their pride, so to say. What is it that has been done in the matter of the reorganisation of the States? I wish to make a reference in this connection to something concerning the South. When the State Reorganisation Commission's report was being discussed during the last session of the Lok Sabha, Shri Punnoose, my hon. friend from Travancore-Cochin, said that as far as the taluks of Devikulam and Peermede were concerned, it was a matter of life and death for Kerala. The Communist Party took the stand that these taluks should form part of Kerala. But when it came to the Communist Party in the

Madras Assembly, they remained neutral on this issue when the report was discussed here. Shri Punnoose prided himself that the Communist Party had a definite plan with regard to this matter; but, after the decision was announced the Communist Party hold a meeting in Madura to protest against that decision. Not only that; the Communist Party in the Madras Assembly which had remained neutral at the previous voting stage, came forward with a motion for adjournment of the House as a protest against giving Devikulam and Peermede to Kerala, I just mention this instance to show that it is not a matter in which agreed solutions might be difficult. Even the Communist party found it difficult to put forward a united stand in these matters. I just want to show that not only the Congress Party, but the Communist Party and the other parties should have some re-thinking with regard to this matter.

I will now refer to one other matter which according to me is perhaps the most important aspect to be dealt with when we discuss the President's Address. In the last Address of the President, only from the penultimate sentence of the Address we could get an idea of the goal that the Government of India placed before itself. He then said:

> "It is for you, Members of Parliament, to give shape and form to this hope and to advance the country to this cherished goal of a welfare State and society conforming to the socialist pattern."

Some comments have appeared in the Press to the effect that in the President's Address this year, the word "socialist" has been adopted instead of the word "socialistic". But, I find that the word "socialist" has been adopted in the previous year's Address also. However, there is difference in the emphasis. While in the previous Address the President made a mention of the socialist pattern in the penultimate sentence, in the present Address after, External Affairs, the goal of a socialist pattern is put in the forefront of the Address:

> "Our objective is to establish a socialist pattern of society and, more particularly, to increase the country's productive potential in a way that will make possible progressively faster development."

Dealing with that pattern, the Address refers to the nationalisation of insurance. I welcome that measure, but I would ask why the Government confined itself to life insurance alone. I say that it ought to have nationalised some other sectors also, like motor insurance, which is a sort of compulsory insurance. What was it that was standing in the way of the Government nationalising motor insurance also?. I think it is a matter which should be borne in mind by the Government.

I would only touch upon one or two aspects of the Plan before I close.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 15 minutes. Yesterday I allowed 30 minutes for leaders of groups and 15 minutes for others. A number of Members want to participate and hon. Members must remember even when they start that they will have only 15 minutes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some criticism has appeared in a section of the Press to the effect that our Plan is defective in the sense that our resources have not been assessed in the first instance. That criticism has been there when the panel of economists submitted its report. There is a dissenting note by Mr. Shenoi pointing this out. There is a note submitted by Dr. B. C. Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal to the Planning Commission which has more or less expressed that fear that we ought to have assessed our resources and then planned. But, I would submit that we should not put so much emphasis on the resources aspect. Desperate situations require desperate remedies and extraordinary situations should be handled in an extraordinary manner. I think we should first of all decide what our minimum requirements are, plan for the same and then find the resources. In this aspect of the matter, I would submit that the approach of the Plan is in a way satisfactory. The Planning Commission has laid for itself the principle that the Plan should not be a rigid one that it should be flexible and there should be a continuous review of the needs and requirements of our country at every stage. The basic decision must be what exactly should be the quantum of investment. I concede that some importance has been given to the unemployment aspect in the draft Plan that has been placed before us. But, I think that although the diagnosis has been correct,

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the remedy that has been suggested is not in keeping with the diagnosis that has been made in the Plan. It has been said that to alleviate unemployment, so many measures have been taken. But, I find from the report itself that even after the lapse of the second Five Year Plan, the unemployment postition that we now find will be the same. From page 43 of the draft Plan, I find:

"Even if existing unemployment were to remain unchanged, 10 million jobs require to be created for this purpose."

If that is the position, I respectfully ask what is exactly the remedy that has been suggested? Although adequate importance has been given to the aspect of educated unemployment, I find from pages 44 and 45 of this draft Plan that no adequate solution has been suggested. It is said that,

"Complete eradication of educated unemployment would, therefore, require the creation of 2 million job opportunities during the second plan period. It is obvious that the 2 million job opportunities required have some significant regional aspects. For instance, it is recognised that the problem exists in a more acute form in areas like West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin."

Subsequently we find,

"It has been reckoned by the Group (the Study Group appointed by the Planning Commission) that if these recommendations are given effect to, 2·4 lakhs of additional jobs for the educated would be available."

That is to say, out of 20 lakhs only 2·4 lakhs will find employment. I would respectfully submit that it is high time that the Planning Commission should devote its attention to this aspect of the matter. When regional reorganisation of States was contemplated and when Travancore-Cochin was suggested to be amalgamated with Madras—some such suggestions were made—some uneasiness was displayed. The reason is, though it is not publicly announced, there is a lot of educated unemployment in that State and if it is merged with some other State, there will be an exodus of educated people and the other region may be swamped.

Shri Velayudhan: Not that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been that lurking fear. There is no use of hiding things. I would submit that this is a top problem to which we will have to give top priority. The Planning Commission has recognised that the unemployment problem has got certain regional aspects. But, what has the Planning Commission done to alleviate that distress? I do not find any scheme worth mention in the Plan with regard to such regions for alleviating unemployment. I want to sound a caveat on this occassion. Unless this problem is solved, it is bound to burst and there will be a flood affecting not only the regional States, but also the neighbouring States. I would say that the stability of the Government of India would also be shaken, if this problem of educated unemployed is not solved properly. I would emphasise that the Government of India has to realise the seriousness when schemes are formulated. When teams are sent to advise on the location of certain projects, the instructions should be, not to travel throughout the country and suggest a site. I would say that the Government of India and the Planning Commission should, hereafter, give instructions that as far as a particular industry is concerned, please see whether it is possible to locate it in this particular area, in an area where unemployment is acute, in an area where the density of population is the largest. With regard to the setting up of heavy electrical equipment industry, you advise the team to travel throughout India. You will have to ascertain whether in any of these regions it is possible to locate that. There are so many industries which could have been located in such places, for example, the setting up of the second ship building yard, the setting up of a factory for the manufacture of metre gauge coaches or wagons. For none of these things the Planning Commission has devoted its attention. I would say that it is lacking in the attention that it has given to such problems. I would again sound this note of warning that unless and until this problem of unemployment, especially unemployment of the educated, is solved, there is not going to be peace and prosperity in this country.

Shri S. S. More: I spoke on the last occasion on the 14th of December when I expressed my views about the reorganisation of States somewhat freely but frankly. Now, since the 14th of December, much water has flowed under the

bridge and, if I can extend the same simile, much blood too has flown on the streets of Bombay. Now, the latest speech which the Chief Minister of Bombay was pleased to deliver in the Assembly says that there was a plan—And what was the objective of the plan ?—The plan was to capture the Government, the power of Government and capture the city of Bombay with the sole objective of forcing the non-Maharashtrians to accept the claim of Maharashtra for Bombay. Though he has taken care at a subsequent stage to say, I do not blame any one, this very categorical statement coming from a responsible officer like the Chief Minister, has its own implications. Any lawyer practising even in third class courts will immediately draw the implied meaning that all the trouble that has been caused in Bombay was planned by the Maharashtrians because they stood to be interested in having Bombay incorporated in Maharashtra. It is a very serious charge. I do support what Shri Gadgil said that for the purpose of enquiring into such a charge against a whole community which consists of more than 3 crores, it requires an impartial investigation. I need not go into the details of what happened in Bombay during this disturbed period. I can tell the Lok Sabha in a free manner that something more has happened than has appeared in the press. Even Shri Gadgil, with unflinching loyalty to the party, was led to underestimate and make and understatement of what happened in the Bombay State. In the President's Address, it has been stated in para 20,

> "Above all, there can be no progress for our country if we do not adhere to non-violence and tolerance and to the basic integrity which makes a people great."

What about this non-violence ? Is it to be confined only to the non-Treasury Benches ? Is non-violence to be practised only by those who are not in power? Is non-violence and tolerance expected only from those who are out of office ? Mahatma Gandhi was the most devoted apostle of non-violence. But, he used to practise what he preached. Unfortunately, now in this country, with the accession of power, our preaching and practice are as widely separated as the continents of America and Africa. We are asked to be non-violent. Sir, you were an eminent lawyer. We know the average criminal mentality of a community or an individual. If crimes are to be resorted to, if any community has to be harassed, will an intending criminal resort to places where reprisal will be immediate and ruthless or will he go to such part of the country where the harassment could be done with impunity, where harassment could be caused without any restriction, without any reprisal as it has been done in Bombay ? Most of our friends know Maharashtra. There are thousands of villages. I can tell my non-Maharashtrian friends that almost in every village there is a rich bania, a rich Gujarati and a rich Marwari. Has any Maharashtrian in any of these villages harassed any one of these Gujaratis ? Has any one harassed any one of these marwaris ?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South) : Should he ?

Shri S. S. More : I am proud to say that the Maharashtrians with all their martial past have shown the greatest tolerance, have shown the most unflinching and unassailable faith in non-violence. In none of these villages has even a hair of a Gujarati or marwari been damaged. What does that show ? Shrimati Jayashree says that something has happened in Kolhapur. With all the fresh memory, a very retentive memory and the extensive investigation that she has pursued in this matter, she is able to point out only one Kolhapur.

An Hon. Member : Nasik.

Shri S. S. More : An Hon. Member says Nasik. I know that he knows some geography of Maharashtra. He may go on repeating these things. I challenge him to prove something that damaged a Gujarati or a Marwari in Nasik or. . (*Interruption*) I can understand this interruption because we are all agitated and passions have come on the top and reason has receded into the background. But, these are problems which you will have to solve.

Acharya Kripalani said, shelve it for 10 years. When you have roused a tiger, you cannot say, I shall retreat. The more you retreat, the tiger will pursue you and pounce upon you.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : The tiger has to go to the jungle.

Shri S. S. More : He knows about the jungle. I know nothing about the jungle.

[Shri S. S. More]

My submission is, you cannot solve this problem by avoiding it. This problem has got to be solved. The Congress has held for the last 30 years, when you were not in office and even after that, that linguistic reorganisation of States is a necessary thing, is a just ambition, is a legitimate ambition. This is a plant which you have planted for the last 30 years which you have profusely watered and allowed to develop into a mighty tree. You cannot overnight change your policy and say that the policy of linguistic provinces was wrong. Human minds are not like push button affairs so that you can push this button and change the whole thing. Human minds get interested in problems. Human minds develop loyalties to the problem. Human minds develop persistence for fighting for a cause, as we did during the period of national struggle. This persistence is the sense of something which the people want to and hope to get, and has to be tackled in a more diplomatic manner. So, my submission is that no attempt has been made to solve it in a diplomatic and democratic manner.

All along I was reading in the press that the Maharashtrian Congress leaders were holding conferences with the Congress High Command. Panditji says he does not like the word "High Command", but it has become a current coin and you will excuse me if I use that word. Why were all these talks and formulae being invented, and what was the crux of the condition given to the Maharashtrian leaders? I may disagree with them politically, but some of them are my good friends and I have got a regard for them. They were given one categorical condition, that they must devise a formula on the understanding that Bombay shall not go to Maharashtra. That was the irreducible minimum and they had to built the superstructure of a formula on this foundation. Why?

I am very much pained to say that the High Command ought to have functioned like a Bench of the Supreme Court or of a High Court. They ought to have taken facts into consideration before they gave their verdict. Even the S.R.C. Report has admitted that geographically Bombay is part of Maharashtra. Panditji had the generosity to admit in his broadcast talk that Bombay is surrounded by Maharashtra. As we say a man and woman who are put together by God and man cannot be separated, so if Nature put Bombay as an inseparable part of Maharashtra, why was that condition given to the Maharashtrian leaders to devise a formula, but not to talk about Bombay going to Maharashtra? Because S.R.C. Report has stated that there is a psychological dissatisfaction amongst the Gujaratis and other non-Maharashtrian elements. You are prepared to take notice of the psychological dissatisfaction in such a small community, but you are not prepared to take notice of not only psychological dissatisfaction, but psychological upheaval, psychological turmoil that might break out like a blizzard among more than three crores of Maharashtrians.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: And goondaism also.

Shri S. S. More: Is goondaism confined only to Maharashtra?

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri S. S. More: Goondas are produced like Sharmas everywhere. No particular soil is....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I take strong objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been repeatedly requesting the House and all the Members not to indulge in such things. Even though technically Shri More can say there are Sharmas as Brahmins, there are goondas as bad fellows, the analogy is very wrong. It leads to the implication that Sharma is a goonda. It may or it may not be intentional, but it is very wrong. In the world at large consisting of 360 million people, can't we think of any other analogy than Mr. Sharma here? Only Members of Parliament can come in by way of analogy, ridicule and so on?

Shri Velayudhan: He called all the Maharashtrians goondas.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I never called. I referred to action. I did not refer to persons.

Shri S. S. More: I respect what you say, and I can assure you that I had no mind to bring any Member of this Lok Sabha into disrepute, or any community into disrepute. But I can tell you that the name of More is spread over so many parts. It is a common name. But you will be particular to note that Shri Sharma's implication was that Maharashtrians were goondas.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: No.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Yes, yes.

Shri S. S. More: If he can slander and abuse the whole community of Maharashtrians, I am perfectly justified in paying a very delicate and left-handed compliment to him. But, all the same....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, I was also listening. I did not understand that he referred to the whole Maharashtrian community as such.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Yes, yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He referred to goondaism. Very well. Even if there was a remark of that kind, if my understanding of that was slightly different and the hon. Member understood it differently, it was open to him to say it was very wrong. I would have immediately corrected and pulled up the hon. Member. No community is bad. There are bad people here and there. Therefore, if any person wants to say that goondas charged the situation which was unwittingly created by others, that is a different matter. And therefore, the repetition of one wrong does not make the latter one a right one.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What have Sharmas got to do with goondaism?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: They are everywhere.

Shri S. S. More: The point that I was....

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): That has taken away the poison if there was any there. He said Mores are also scattered everywhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: More is not used in terms of goonda, you see. Very well.

Shri S. S. More: You are very kind to me, but your opinion will not be shared by many.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very wrong.

Shri S. S. More: Leave that aside. This shows how much the atmosphere is surcharged with passion and a tendency to get easily offened.

The Chief Minister of Bombay State says that there was a plan. Now, these are the days of planning. And what did the Maharashtrians plan?—not for reconstructruction; they planned for destruction. And what was the destruction—destruction of the Government with a view to force a particular community into accepting the claim of the Maharashtrians. That is a suggestion which is apparent, very evident on the face of it. Therefore, I submit that the High Command did not approach this problem in a democratic manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude.

Shri S. S. More: You will permit me some indulgence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to show indulgence to other hon. Members also.

Shri S. S. More: Why was his formula of finding a solution only confined to this aspect—talk about anything but do not talk about Bombay because the psychological dissatisfaction of a particular community comes in the way like a roaring lion. The High Command was pleased to put the whole Maharashtrian leadership into jeopardy by asking them to devise a formula of this kind.

I also come from Maharashtra. I may not have the good fortune to belong to the Congress though I have once been a Congressman, but why were all these discussions confined to Congress people? Because the High Command were under the impression that whosoever is a Congressman is a true sample of a Maharashtrian. And I can assure you that the level of intelligence, the level of honesty and the level of courage that is shown by the Congress leaders in Maharashtra is many times inferior to the intelligence, the courage, the integrity and political honesty seen in the lives of those who are unfortunately at present outside the Congress. It is said about London that London is the roost of all birds. The Congress is becoming the roost of all opportunists and therefore I would say that in this matter it ought not to have been made a party issue. It ought to have been a sort of national issue. Open your doors, consult everybody in the country, everybody's life is going to be affected.

I need not mention the names of the great men who are still there in Bombay enriching the traditions of the late Shri Ranade and Shri Gokhale. You are proud when you mention those names, you become humbled when you mention their great names, but they were not consulted. I am not in a mood to state their names because the list will be

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very long, and with the time-restriction, I shall not be able to do justice to it. Taking into consideration the fact that time is running against me, I would again make a gesture, and with your permission, I shall make some constructive suggestions.

5 P.M.

I would repeat, let Panditji take the lead. Panditji's name was cherished all along, but now his popularity among the Maharashtrians, I shall say with all my respect for Panditji, is at sub-zero level, because the Maharashtrians feel honestly that he is trying to have an unfair deal with them. Why should that be so?

In the 1952 election, Bombay city which was so enthusiastic about the Congress returned all Congress leaders, and defeated the stalwarts of the Socialist Party, and the stalwarts of the Communist Party. But now why is that Bombay city turning round like a hunted animal, and saying "You, Congress, are unfair to us"?

I would again say, let Panditji take courage. Here is an occasion on which he ought to put his popularity and impartiality to a proper test. Let him invite all responsible elements, parties and groups in Maharashtra for some sort of a conference to develop a formula. Possibly, Congress leadership in Maharashtra was too weak to find out a formula. But the doors are not closed yet for finding such a formula.

And here, I might make this suggestion. Give Bombay city to the Maharashtrians. Have some restrictions if you like. I can even go further and say that just as under the 1935 Act, an instrument of instruction was given to the Governor asking him to safeguard the interests of minorities, likewise, give Bombay to Maharashtra, to which geographically it belongs, leave aside culture and other matters, and have some Governor, and instruct him to see that the interests of the minorities are not seriously jeopardised.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You give also a blank cheque.

Shri S. S. More: I am not prepared to give a blank cheque, because there is no bank in which I possess an account. It is for Shri Gadgil to give such blank cheques, not for me.

But I would say that this is the only thing that you can do. I know you are in power at the Centre; you are in power all over. But power should not make you blind to the future. Power should rather make you more vigilant about the future, for retaining that power, because once a man who holds power becomes blind and becomes a victim of prestige, the days of his remaining in power are already counted.

If you would permit me, I would make one humble submission, and that the non-Maharashtrians who happen to be here should not fall victims to the whispering campaign, because those who indulge in this campaign are very clever, and they know all the avenues of propaganda, and we are being falsified, we are being slandered by those who have all the press at their command, and all the slandering agents at their command.

I would make a personal appeal to the non-Maharashtrian Members of Parliament to study the problem in a dispassionate manner, and if necessary, submit a proper defence, and a proper request couched in a proper and a very mild and modest form to the High Command, so that the integrity and unity of the country will not come into jeopardy.

We are also as much interested in the unity of the country as anybody else. But society must have some bonds to stand together. You say you are against casteism; you say, you are against class cleavages; you say you are against parochial sentiments. If caste disappears, if parochial sentiments disappear, and everything that keeps the society together disappears, then what is the bond that will make the society survive? Probably, membership of the Congress! But it has been shown that that cannot be an enduring bond. I would therefore submit that language and culture must be accepted as the bonds that keep society together. That has been claimed by the Congress, and that has been the plea of scientific writers on such problems. My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani advises, it is no good saying that, shelve the matter. But that would only mean:

अशुभस्य कालहरणम् ।

It will be nothing more than that. Can Acharya Kripalani guarantee that after ten years, the human passions which are finding out a very violent

upsurge now will remain as quiet, and as docile as a newly-born lamb? I submit that these are human passions. They are fundamental passions which go to the root of making humanity. Therefore, by whatever time we may try to solve these problems the passions behind them will come to the forefront, they will have to be faced, and properly tackled.

In conclusion, I would only make one request. Maharashtra is poor. Maharashtra is rich in tradition, though poor at present. It is very easy to form some adverse opinion about Maharashtra. Maharashtra is not getting a proper forum. The judges who sit in judgment over Maharashtra do not seem to be as disinterested as they ought to be, and therefore, they are not able to see the deep feeling of agony and the sense of frustration that have entered into the hearts of the Maharashtrians. If these are to be taken out, then they will have to be taken out with a sense of sympathy, an enduring sympathy, and with a hand which is as delicate as that of a surgeon performing the most dangerous operation.

In conclusion, I would again request the Members of the Lok Sabha to study the case of Maharashtra, and the tradition of Maharashtra.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): For what? For making a linguistic organisation?

Shri S. S. More: The President in his Address has given the message that all these problems should be solved by non-violence and toleration. I can assure you that nobody follows this message in right earnest and in its real sense, more than the Maharashtrians.

I can assure you that we have come to look upon the non-Maharashtrians that may be residing in Bombay or in the interior of Maharashtra as our brothers. If you see the composition of the local bodies, you will find that there are many non-Maharashtrians there who happen to be presidents and other office-bearers of those local bodies. There is no one who can beat Maharashtrians, as far as tolerance is concerned. Nobody can beat Maharashtrians as far as non-violence is concerned.

If non-violence has to be practised and accepted, it should be practised and accepted by the Chief Minister of Bombay who every now and then says that he is a devotee of Mahatma Gandhi. If Gandhiji's soul has to rest in peace, his disciples should practise at least a fraction of the non-violence that he preached. That is my submission.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I thought it would not be necessary to speak on the necessity for linguistic States at this late hour. But I find that I have to say something on it now.

You know, we Andhras have been in the forefront of agitation for the formation of linguistic States. And I am proud to be an Andhra and a communist, and an unrepentant believer in the formation of linguistic States. Why do we want linguistic States?

Everyone swears by democracy, and everyone swears by the man in the street, but no one seems to be anxious to see that the man in the street has a government in his own language, so that he may know what is happening, and he may not feel that he is a stranger in his own State. We want to see that the common people have greater opportunities for development.

After you have created problems, and you have created situations by your mishandling of problems, by committing huge himalayan blunders, by having done injustice to the people, you find now that you are confronted with a situation which is frightening you; and now you come and say, that the unity of the country is at stake, that the security of the country is at stake, and you put forward all sorts of irrelevant arguments against linguistic States.

On an earlier occasion, I had occasion to show how linguistic States are essential for the well-being and proper development of the minorities. Take for instance the case of Karnataka. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have not only a right to speak but also a duty to hear.

Dr. Rama Rao: The Kannadigas are in a minority in the Madras State; they are in minority in the Hyderabad State and they are in a minority in the Bombay State also. It is for the purpose of brining these minorities together that we wanted a united Karanataka. Now fortunately, the States Reorganisation Commission have acceded to this demand. But I hope it will not be denied by our Government, because we do not know with

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the present Government, what things will take place tomorrow.

The question of the formation of linguistic States has been misunderstood, misrepresented and unnecessarily attacked.

As far as Government are concerned, their look at this question of reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis is not through just coloured glasses, but unfortunately through opaque glasses. As I mentioned on a previous occasion, as far as linguistic States are concerned, unfortunately, the Prime Minister has a blind spot. He had to accede to Andhra State after a lot of sacrifice. When the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed, we thought they would proceed on a systematic basis laying down certain principles and methods. Then boundary disputes could be settled by boundary commissions and so on.

Now the main problems before the country are two. One is regarding the relationship of Bombay City with Maharashtra and the other is the new situation that is now being created, cooked up, by the Government, the so-called merger of States and creation of bilingual and trilingual States. We have already said that we want linguistic States. Regarding Maharashtra, it is not as if we have anything against Gujaratis or against anybody else. We only want the formation of linguistic States. Take, for instance, Bombay City. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has fortunately accepted that Bombay City is part and parcel of Maharashtra. I read a speech delivered by Shri C. C. Shah questioning this how geographically Bombay has nothing to do with Maharashtra. Probably at that time he was thinking of joining the club of the Dulles-Cunha school of thought. Anyway, that matter is settled as far as the Lok Sabha is concerned, because the Prime Minister has accepted that Bombay City is part of Maharashtra. Why do they want to separate Bombay City from Maharashtra? While expressing my firm conviction that Bombay City must form part of Maharashtra, I want to remind you about the stand we took regarding Madras City at the time of the formation of the Andhra State. You know that several Andhras wanted that Madras City should be included in the Andhra State. Then when they found that their position was weakening, they said: 'If we do not get Madras City, let not Tamil Nad get it; let it be Centrally administered or let it be a Part C State'. But we of the Communist Party, against some opposition, firmly declared that we have no claim to Madras City. Secondly, we said that not only we have no claim to Madras City, but Madras City must be a part and parcel of Madras State. Therefore, we opposed the so-called demand for a Centrally administered or Part C State or a Lieutenant-Governor's State. So far as Madras City was concerned, when it concerned ourselves, we firmly declared our policy. We had to answer several questions in public meetings about this. I myself answered questions several times. We were asked about it, and I think we satisfied the people at least. It may be real satisfaction or it may be their inherent courtesy; they kept quiet after our answers.

So on the same analogy, it not as if we want to support Maharashtra against Gujaratis or anything like that. It is a question of principle. What does not belong to us linguistically, must belong to the people who have a right claim to it. Maharashtra has the proper claim to Bombay City. Now, among the various solutions that are offered, among the various permutations and combinations that are offered, there is only one solution that is correct, namely, a Samyukta Maharashtra including Bombay City. Can we avoid the correct solution? If we do so, we will only go round about and round about committing hundreds of blunders. You know that in medicine, if you do not have a specific treatment, you will try a number of other treatments, some of them causing you a lot of damage. Therefore, the holocaust created in Bombay is by the himalayan blunder—almost a crime against the people of Maharashtra—of the highest in the land. That irritates the people most. Instead of doing justice, they have yielded to the vested interests. The entire people of Maharashtra want Bombay City to be included in Samyukta Maharashtra. A few vested interests, a few people, wanted it to be separate. We must note that Gujarat has no claim to Bombay City. Nobody has claimed that it should be included in Gujarat. The Gujaratis can carry on business and live and work in the State as free citizens and develop not only Bombay City, but Madras or Vijaywada or any other place Maharashtra has an absolute right over Bombay City and it must be conceded to them, and it was because Government refused to concede it that trouble broke out. Even before the announcement by the Prime Minister on

the radio, they arrested 400 or 500 people in Bombay. You know the Prime Minister spoke on the radio in the night. That very morning hundreds of people were arrested in Bombay. I do not want to go into details; I cannot improve on what Shri Gadgil has said. In fact, I do not want to say anything which would create bitterness. But I appeal to the Government to face the problem squarely and do justice, take courage in their hands, as Shri S. S. More mentioned just now, and solve this problem. It is true that you will displease a handful of capitalists in Bombay whose fears are absolutely unjustified. Nobody is so foolish as to kill the goose that lays golden eggs. How are they going to be affected? Even if they have any fears, they are absolutely unjustified. Mostly their connections are with the Central Government.

Therefore, I hope Government will take this action and not stand on false prestige; let them do the right thing by the people and solve this problem.

Then there is an attempt to have a new method of merger, the merger of Bihar and West Bengal. Suddenly one fine morning, it comes out. The Chief Minister of Bihar offered his resignation because some portions of Bihar were to be included in West Bengal. The next day they embrace each other—Dr. Roy and Dr. Sinha.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South): Very good.

Dr. Rama Rao: It is very good if it is genuine. But it is not genuine. There is something behind it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If both the persons who are parties to a struggle, embrace each other, what can be behind it?

Dr. Rama Rao: I welcome it.... (*Interruptions*)

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Patiala): We can only be judges.

Dr. Rama Rao: If it is done with the people's sanction, I would certainly welcome it. But that is not the case. There is no people's sanction behind it: they want to thrust this down the throats of the people. I would seriously request Government not to cause blood-bath in another City, namely Calcutta. In the south, it has already started. According to today's *Statesman*, 800 people have been arrested, gas bombs have been used....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where?

Dr. Rama Rao: ....in South Madras. I am sorry you have not read it.

An Hon. Member: Dakshina Pradesh.

Dr. Rama Rao:

> "Police fired in Kallakurichi in South Arcot district today to disperse a violent mob which attacked the police station there during a state-wide strike....

Eight hundred people have been arrested, three have been injured by bullets and gas bombs have been used. Fortunately, the Chief Minister has declared against the so-called merger of States in the South. Let there by unilingual areas and let them develop by mutual assistance. Let there be healthy competition. But this merger of State is going to be a serious thing. Now they are trying to merge Kerala, as Shri A.M. Thomas said, with any State that wants to have it. But no State wants to have it. We only want linguistic States as separate units so that they can develop by themselves and they can have government of their own people, in their own way.

In this connection, I wish to refer to a news item. According to this morning's papers, the Congress High Command—they do not like that description—

An Hon. Member: Low Command!

Dr. Rama Rao: ....have come to a decision to form Vishalandhra. Let them call it Andhra. We have no objection. But I want to say something in connection with this news item. I do not believe this news item to be true. So my remarks are relevant only as far as this news item is concerned.

> "It is learnt that the special position which Urdu enjoys in the Telengana area at present as a medium of instruction and administration will continue. The matter may, however, be reviewed after five years."

This is a very serious matter. But, I do not want to be misunderstood. I stand entirely for the protection of minorities, whether they are linguistic minorities or religious or racial minorities. We must see that there is no discrimination against them. If there is

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anything, it should be in their favour. But, while I stand for protection to minorities, I refuse to submit to domination by minorities.

Even recently, a few weeks ago, the Prime Minister spoke in Hyderabad that Urdu was forced on the people of Hyderabad. Now, that sort of Urdu is being planned to be forced on the people. It is not fair. I stand for giving every opportunity for educational development to the Urdu-speaking people. They are not only Muslims; but there are several Hindus who speak Urdu there. I go one step further. It is not only for those that speak Urdu that I want protection should be given to the Urdu language; but the whole State will be benefited by the high standard that is existing there. Vishalandhra will have a good stick to beat the North Indians with if we maintain our high standard of Urdu. Therefore, while anxious to give every protection to the Urdu-speaking minority, which is going to be a large minority, I say this is going to be a very serious problem and I hope this will not be followed. There may be some mistake in this. If it is only protection it is all right. But, to have the administration and education in Urdu for the whole of Telengana State is preposterous.

There are several points which I want to make. First, I join my friend Shri Thomas in his remarks about Goa. But, I would remind him and other friends that regarding the Dulles-Cunha statement, many eminent Americans have taken objection to that. They have pointed out that it was a tactless statement. They have pointed out that it was untimely; they have pointed out that the statement gave scope for Soviet propaganda, communist propaganda and so many things. But, no prominent American has stated that the statement was wrong; no American has stated that Goa belongs to India. That we must remember. I hope this matter will be settled.

I have in my amendment mentioned about Malaya. Australian and New Zealand troops are being sent for the suppression of the people of Malaya. Of course, they may say it is for the suppression of the communist party. But, it is the lead that the communist party gave to the Malayan people, their fight and sacrifices in the interests of the Malayans that has brought down the British Government even to the present condition. Now, these Australian and New Zealand troops are going there to interfere with Malaya's future in colonial interests.

You have already rung the bell and I will not take more time. Regarding Bombay, I request the Government, as Shri Gadgil has requested, to institute a judicial enquiry. Let them release all the arrested prisoners except those that are involved in serious crimes. Most of the offences are by goondas; secondly, by a few people who have lost their temper, who out of indignation lost balance and did much harm to their own cause. Then there is the third set, the agents provocateur. I have already requested that Government must take a bold stand and not stand on prestige and form Samyukta Maharashtra along with Bombay city and settle border disputes by boundary commissions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bansilal.

We ought to have started at 12 o'clock and gone up to 5.30 so far as the motion of thanks to the President is concerned. But, it was interrupted by nearly half an hour by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill. The hon. Member who has just now been called upon has some very urgent private work somewhere and, therefore, he cannot be here tomorrow. If hon. Members will kindly bear with patience, we will allow only 15 minutes for him and then close at 10 minutes after 5.30.

श्री बंसीलाल (जयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से पूर्व कि मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखूं, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता श्री मोरे ने अभी अपने भाषण में बताया कि बम्बई में जो कुछ हुआ उस को लेकर महाराष्ट्रियों के दिल में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के प्रति जो श्रद्धा थी, वह शून्य हो गई । मैं एक ऐसे राज्य का रहने वाला हूं जिस के बारे में राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने या कांग्रेस ने कोई ऐसा निर्णय नहीं किया जिस के बारे में किसी को कोई आपत्ति हो । परन्तु मैं श्री मोरे को यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई में जो घटनायें इस पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न को लेकर हुई हैं उन से सारे देश में महाराष्ट्र में रहने वाले लोगों के प्रति कुछ श्रद्धा बढ़ी हो, यह बात नहीं है । जिस प्रकार का वातावरण

बम्बई में बना और जिस प्रकार का वहां पर खून-खच्चर हुआ वह न केवल महाराष्ट्रियों के लिये या गुजरातियों के लिये या मारवाड़ियों के लिये बल्कि सभी के लिये शर्म की बात है और मुझे यह सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि बम्बई में जो कुछ हुआ उस के कारण से महाराष्ट्रियों के दिल में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के प्रति श्रद्धा शून्य हो गई ।

जहां तक राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के ऊपर प्रस्तावित किये गये धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कर्तव्यबद्ध हूं कि उस का समर्थन करूं । परन्तु फिर भी अन्त:करण का यह तकाजा है कि उस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में भी अपने विचार इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करूं । जिस मौके पर राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण होता है, वैसे तो वह अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषण होता है और उस से सरकार की रीति-नीति का पता चलता है । परन्तु ऐसे मौके पर जब सारे देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार का वातावरण हो और बजट से पहले जो भाषण हो तो उस के प्रति देश के लोगों का विशेष ध्यान जाना एक साधारण बात थी । मैं तो केवल यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस अभिभाषण से देश के लोगों में क्या कोई स्फूर्ति पैदा हुई, कोई आनन्द की लहर पैदा हुई, कोई उत्साह पैदा हुआ ? उन के सोये हुए अरमानों में क्या कोई जागृति हुई ? इस से हम इस बात का पता चला सकते हैं कि जो रीति-नीति इस अभिभाषण में सरकार की है उस से देश के लोगों में कितनी खुशी हुई है ।

दो दिन से इस सदन में इस अभिभाषणपर जो वादविवाद हुआ है उस में ज्यादातर सम्मानित सदस्यों ने राज्य पुनर्गठन कमीशन या उस की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सरकारी निर्णय की घोषणा की गई है उस के बारे में विचार प्रकट किये । कई सम्मानित सदस्यों ने तो दोबारा वे ही विचार सदन के सामने रखे हैं, और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन्हीं माननीय सदस्यों के विचार एक बार तो बजट के ऊपर और दूसरी बार बिल के समय सुनने को मिलेंगे । परन्तु इस विषय में जिस के ऊपर सारे देश में इतनी चर्चा हुई है और भाषण यहां पर हुए हैं और जो वातावरण सारे देश में बना है, उस से कुछ फायदा हुआ और वह फायदा यह हुआ कि जो प्रस्ताव कमीशन ने दिये हैं देश के विचार के लिये, वे प्रस्ताव इस जमाने में मान्य नहीं हो सकते । बड़े खेद के साथ यह भी देखा गया कि इन प्रस्तावोंके संबंध में जो अनुशासन होना चाहिये था वह भी शासन चलाने वाली पार्टी के सदस्यों में नहीं रहा । शायद ही पहले कभी कोई इस प्रकार का विषय इस सदन में आया हो जिस के बारे में एक ही पार्टी के लोगों में इस प्रकार का मतभेद हो । जितने भी भाषण हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये उन से यही पता चलता था कि उन में से कोई भी अपनी मांग से एक भी इंच इधर या उधर जाने वाला नहीं है । बम्बई को ही लीजिये, या पंजाब को ही ले लीजिये या किसी और प्रान्त की जटिल समस्या को ले लिजिए । इन प्रांतों के बारे में जब यहां पर बहस हुई उस में जो इन प्रान्तों के रहने वाले सदस्य नहीं थे उन को यह मौका कभी नहीं दिया गया कि वह भी अपने विचार यहां पर पेश कर सकें । बम्बई के बारे में जब बहस हुई तो श्री पाटिल का बड़े उग्र रूप से भाषण सुनने को मिला । इस भाषण का उत्तर श्री गाडगिल साहब ने बड़े ही जोरदार शब्दों में दिया । आज भी श्री मोरे ने बम्बई के बारे में अपना भाषण दिया है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से यह समस्या या कोई दूसरी समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । अगर श्री गाडगिल या श्री पाटिल या श्री मोरे यह समझते हैं कि बम्बई उन का ही है तो वे गलती पर हैं । बम्बई तो सारे देश का है । मैं समझता हूं कि आज देश में कोई भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो बम्बई में दिलचस्पी न रखता हो । खैर इस बारे में मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार का वातावरण इस समय देश में बन गया है उस को देखते हुए इन सारी समस्याओं का एक ही हल है और वह यह है कि देश में एक इकाई शासन की स्थापना हो । यद्यपि यह चीज आज मुश्किल नजर आती है मगर एक न एक दिन हमें यह तय करना ही होगा और इस के हक में अपना फैसला देना ही होगा, और मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हम इस बात को समझ लें उतना ही अच्छा है । यहां पर यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट (एकात्मक सरकार) ही ठीक रहेगी । जिस प्रकार की समस्यायें खड़ी हो गई हैं उन को हल करने का यही एकमात्र उपाय है । यह कहा जाता है शासन को सुगम बनाने की दृष्टि से यह सब कुछ हो रहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कोई मानी नहीं रखता अगर इस से जनता को खुशी न हो । आखिर इस का मतलब क्या है ? इस का मतलब तो केवल इतना ही है कि दो या दो से अधिक प्रान्त यदि मिला दिये जायें तो वहां के रहने वाले

[श्री बंसीलाल]

लोगों के दिलों में खुशी का संचार हो, न कि यह कि वहां पर कटुतापूर्ण वातावरण पैदा हो ।

जिस समय देशी रियासतों को मिलाकर बड़े बड़े राज्य बनाये गये थे उस समय क्या हुआ ? यह ठीक है कि राजा लोग इस के विरुद्ध थे । मगर वहां की जनता को इस में किसी प्रकार का भी एतराज़ नहीं था । इन राज्यों के बन जाने के बाद जो कुछ भी वहां पर हो रहा है वह हमारे सामने हैं । माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं वहां का शासन किस तरह से अस्थिर रहता है और किस प्रकार वहां पर रोजमर्रा मन्त्रिमण्डलों में परिवर्तन होते रहते हैं । राजस्थान को ही ले लीजिये । राजस्थान के बनने के बाद से मैं समझता हूं कि वहां पर कम से कम १२ बार मंत्रिमंडल बने और बिगड़े । इस का क्या कारण है ? इस का कारण यह है कि अलग अलग रियासतों को मिला तो दिया गया लेकिन दिल नहीं मिले । मिलने वाले लोगों ने अलग अलग क्षेत्रीय भावनायें रखीं, उन का त्याग नहीं किया । इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मेरी तो यह स्पष्ट राय है कि इस का एक मात्र हल यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट ही है । इस चीज को हमें एक न एक दिन मानना ही पड़ेगा और इस को कार्यरूप देना ही होगा । हमारी एक संस्कृति है, हमारी एक राजधानी है और इस के होते हुए भी क्या कारण है कि यहां पर यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट न हो । यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक इकाई शासन की स्थापना होने से कई समस्यायें उठ खड़ी होंगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस समय गृह मंत्रालय के सामने कुछ कम समस्यायें हैं ? प्रान्तों में जिस प्रकार के मन्त्रिमंडल हैं और जिस तरह से वे काम कर रहे हैं वह भी एक समस्या प्रस्तुत करते हैं । हमें कठिनाइयों से डर कर जो सही बात है उस को करने से घबराना नहीं चाहिये । इस बारे में मेरी स्पष्ट राय है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषणपर अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए आचार्य कृपलानी जी ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि देश की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जो कमीशनकी रिपोर्ट है इस को ताक में रख दिया जाए । उन्होंने यह सुझाव किसी भी कारणवश दिया हो परन्तु मैं समझता हूं कि यदि एक इकाई शासन लागू करने के लिये इस रिपोर्ट को ताक में रख दिया जाए तो कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है । मगर मैं किसी भी ऐसे सुझाव का समर्थन करने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि इस सारी की सारी रिपोर्ट को ताक में रख दिया जाये । इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत से उपयोगी सुझाव दिये गये हैं जिनको अवश्य ही कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये । कमीशन ने जहां कई राज्यों के बारे में विवादास्पद सुझाव दिये हैं वहां पर उपयोगी सुझाव भी दिये हैं । इस रिपोर्ट में सब राज्यों को एक श्रेणीबद्ध करने का सुझाव दिया गया है, इस में राजप्रमुख प्रथा को समाप्त करने का सुझाव दिया है और इसी तरह से और भी कई सुझाव हैं जो कि स्वागत करने योग्य हैं और जिन को ताक में नहीं रखा जा सकता ।

मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि जिस प्रकार का उत्साह माननीय सदस्यों के अन्दर उस समय था जिस समय कि कमीशन बनाने का सुझाव रखा गया था, उस प्रकार का उत्साह जब इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर यहां बहस हुई, देखने में नहीं आया । यहां पर १०-१२ दिन तक इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई परन्तु उस से वातावरण में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ । सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने, जिन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किये, एकता की दुहाई दी, त्याग की दुहाई दी और बलिदान की दुहाई दी । यह भी उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे जो नेता हैं उन के प्रति हमारे हृदय में आदर है, श्रद्धा है और हम सब को उन के हाथ मजबूत करने चाहिये । परन्तु जब उन की स्टेट के किसी इलाके का प्रश्न आया तो वे बहक गये और बड़े ही कटुतापूर्ण शब्दों में उन्होंने इस का विरोध किया । मुझे याद है हमारे वयोवृद्ध साथी श्री भार्गव साहब ने बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी तकरीर देश की एकता कायम रखने के बारे में देश की संस्कृति कायम रखने के बारे में दी । परन्तु जब लोहारू तहसील को पंजाब से काट कर राजस्थान में मिलाने का प्रश्न उठा तो उन्होंने बहुत ही कड़े शब्दों में इस का विरोध किया । इसी प्रकार के भाषण करीब करीब सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये । क्या यह इस बात का संकेत नहीं है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस से देश की शान नहीं बढ़ेगी, उस से देश को प्रगति के पथ पर ले जाने में मदद नहीं मिलेगी, उस से देश के लोगों में खुशी का संचार नहीं होगा, उस से लोग आनन्द अनुभव नहीं करेंगे । ऐसी हालत में यह जरूरी है कि देश के अन्दर अच्छा वातावरण पैदा हो और हमें चाहिये कि हम वही करें जो हम कहें ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में है । जब मैंने राष्ट्रपति जी का

अभिभाषण पढ़ा तो मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ इस बात को देख कर कि इस में शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है । वैसे माननीय सदस्यों को राष्ट्रपति जी के विचार जो कि उन्होंने लोक-सभा के बाहर प्रकट किये हैं, मालूम ही हैं । उन्होंने शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में काफी कड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है और इस की निन्दा की है । परन्तु अपने इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर उन्होंने इस का कोई भी जिक्र नहीं किया है । जो शिक्षा-पद्धति इस समय देश के अन्दर है यदि वह चलती रही तो इस के भयंकर परिणाम हो सकते हैं । हमारे देश में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है । अगर यही हालत रही तो हमें एक बड़ी क्रान्ति के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये । जिस प्रकार का आज वातावरण बना हुआ है उस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि हमें एक दूसरी क्रान्ति में से होकर गुजरना पड़ेगा । यह क्रांति अहिंसा और सत्य के आधार पर होगी, यह मुझे नजर नहीं आता है क्योंकि अहिंसा और सत्य पर से हमारे देशवासियों का विश्वास काफी हद तक पिछले दिनों में उठ गया है । जिस प्रकार के वाकयात बम्बई के अन्दर पिछले दिनों में हुए हैं शायद ही वैसे वाकयात किसी दूसरे देश में हुए हों । ११४ बार वहां पर एक एक दिन में गोली चली है । जैसे भयंकर दृश्य वहां देखने को मिले उससे तो ऐसा ही लगता है कि यहां पर अहिंसा और सत्य का जनाजा निकल गया है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर पूज्य बापू के जीवन काल में यह चीज होती तो उन्होंने कौन सा निर्णय किया होता । परन्तु यह स्पष्ट है कि जिस प्रकार का देश में वातावरण बनता जा रहा है वह एक खतरे का सूचक है । यह ठीक है हमारे एक दो नेता हैं जिन पर देश का पूरा विश्वास है और जो गैर-कांग्रेस जन भी हैं उन का भी विश्वास है ।

परन्तु क्या किसी देश की सब समस्याओं का हल ऐसे एक या दो-चार सम्माननीय नेता निकाल सकते हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार देश की समस्यायें हल नहीं हो सकती हैं । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इलेक्शन या चुनाव से ही देश की नीति और वास्तविक स्थिति का पता चलता है । अन्दर ही अन्दर सब महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे देश में अशान्ति बढ़ रही है और इस का कारण यह है कि हम विभिन्न समस्याओं को सुलझाने में किसी एक नीति पर नहीं चलते हैं । हमारे सब मामले उलझे हुए हैं । हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी उलझी हुई है । काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, एज्यूकेशन, अन-एम्पलायमेंट किसी भी विषय के बारे में हमारी कोई साफ नीति नहीं है । इस हालत में जो भी समस्या आती है, वह बजाय हल होने के उलझ जाती है । इस प्रकार सब समस्याओं में उलझाव पैदा होता रहता है । परिणाम यह है—और वह इस सभा को मालूम ही है—कि पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन बहुत काम होने के बावजूद भाखरा-नंगल जैसा बड़ा बांध बनने के बावजूद देश के सुख और शान्ति में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । अगर हम सब अपने दिलों पर हाथ रख कर सोचें तो हम महसूस करेंगे कि ऐसा नहीं हो सका है । इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि अन्दर ही अन्दर जो असंतोष फैल रहा है, उस के कारण हम को एक दिन एक महान् क्रांति का सामना करना पड़ेगा । राज्यपुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में हो रही घटनायें, हमारे देश में मौजूद बेकारी की समस्या और वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति सब इस बात का संकेत करते हैं कि आज हम अपने दिमाग से, अपने मस्तिष्क से इन समस्याओं का हल नहीं निकाल पाते हैं । बेकारी की समस्या के बारे में मेरे अलावा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रकाश डाला है, मगर मैं देखता हूं कि हम बड़े ऐश और आराम के साथ इस समस्या का हल ढूंढते हैं । हम को दर्द तो है, मगर बड़े आराम के साथ और बहुत शनैः शनैः इस बारे में सोचते और कार्य करते हैं । कभी मौका आया तो किसी भाषण में बेकारी की समस्या के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि इस तरह इस समस्या का हल निकल आयेगा । एक ओर हम देश के माता-पिताओं को आह्वान करते हैं कि वे अपने लड़कों को कालिजों में पढ़ने के लिये भेजें और कहा जाता है कि कानून की शिक्षा के लिये और दूसरी शिक्षा के लिये कालिजों के दरवाजे खुले हैं । दूसरी ओर जब वे लड़के पढ़ कर कालिज से निकलते हैं और उन के माता-पिता बड़े अरमान के साथ सोचते हैं कि अब हमारे लड़के काम करने के काबिल हो गये हैं, उस वक्त सरकार कहती है कि तुम इस काबिल नहीं हो कि तुम को कोई काम दिया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि ये बिल्कुल असंगत बातें हैं । जब देश का शासन—देशकी गवर्नमेंट—देश के नौजवानों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये आह्वान करती है, तब उस का यह भी कर्तव्य है कि जब वह शिक्षा प्राप्त कर चुकें, तब उन को काम करने के अवसर भी उपलब्ध करे । अगर वह ऐसा नहीं करती है, तो वह इस किस्म की शिक्षा दिलानी बन्द कर दे । आज हमारे देश में ग्रेजुएट्स, एम० ए० और एल० एल० बी०

[श्री बंसीलाल]

हजारों की तादाद में कालिजों से निकल रहे हैं, लेकिन उन के सामने कोई काम नहीं है। कितना दर्द होता है उन माता-पिताओं को, जो पढ़ा-लिखा कर अपने बच्चों को तैयार करते हैं और बाद में जिन को यह जवाब मिलता है कि उन के लिये कोई काम नहीं है। मुझे एक स्वायत्त शासन संस्था को चलाने का मौका मिला है। एक बार हम को दो-तीन क्लार्क्स की जरूरत पड़ी, तो आप को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा, आठ सौ एप्लिकेशन्ज एक लोअर डिविजन क्लार्क की जगह के लिये आईं। हमारे सामने यह मुश्किल आई कि कैसे उन सब लोगों को इन्टरव्यू के लिये बुलायें। मुझे याद आया कि नौजवान, खुशमा चेहरे, अपने बुजुर्ग वालिद को साथ लेकर नौकरी की तलाश में—एक मामूली लोअर डिविजन क्लार्क की जगह के लिये—आए। यह हम सब जानते हैं कि देश में बेकारी फैल रही है, लेकिन खेद इस बात का है कि हम उस समस्या को हल करने का कोई तरीका नहीं निकालते हैं और योजना में लगे हैं। बड़े आराम के साथ, खरामां-खरामां हमारी योजनायें चलती हैं और बनती हैं। मैं इस सभा को बता देना चाहता हूं—हालांकि दूसरे सदस्यों की तरह मेरी आवाज का भी हाल होगा, उस का कोई बहुत बड़ा असर होगा, यह मैं आशा नहीं करता हूं—अगर सरकार ने इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो एक दिन इस की कीमत देने के लिये हम सब को तैयार रहना चाहिये—उस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। आप पंचवर्षीय योजना में दस बीस लाख नौजवानों को काम दिलाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या को हल करने का यह तरीका नहीं है। आप को वर्तमान व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। अगर आप को ऐसे नौजवानों की—ग्रैजुएट्स की—जरुरत नहीं है, तो आप कालिजों को बन्द कर दीजिये। आज उन कालिजों में उन लोगों का वक्त जाया हो रहा है और आप का रुपया जाया हो रहा है। आप थोड़ी देर के लिये ला-क्लासिज को बन्द कर दीजिये। अगर और ला ग्रैजुएट्स नहीं निकलेंगे, तो यहां पर वकीलों की कमी नहीं होने वाली है। इसी तरह से आर्टस कालिज भी बन्द कर दीजिए। आज उन पर जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, वह एक प्रकार से बेकारी को बढ़ाने पर खर्च हो रहा है। एक ओर आप बेकारी बढ़ाते हैं और दूसरी ओर कहते हैं कि हमारे पास काम नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सरकार की रीति-नीति का एक दर्शन होना चाहिये, उस से जनता में एक नई हवा आनी चाहिये, उस से बेकार लोगों के दिलों में खुशी की एक लहर दौड़ जानी चाहिये कि सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठाने वाली है, जिस से हमारी जिन्दगी में रोशनी होगी। मगर हम को ऐसा नजर नहीं आता।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member may conclude.

Shri Bansilal: I am trying to conclude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he still trying to conclude? I think he must. I have given him now twenty minutes. I take it that he has concluded.

Shri Bansilal: Only two minutes more and I will finish. I know that the Lok Sabha is waiting and I am very much obliged.

मैं संक्षेप में तीन बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। उस का दिल और दिमाग, उस का मस्तिष्क, हर एक समस्या के बारे में साफ़ होना चाहिये। अगर दिल और दिमाग साफ है, तो अपनी योजनाओं को जल्दी कार्यान्वित करने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिये। धीरे-धीरे काम करने की हमारी जो आदत पड़ गई है, उस को हमें छोड़ना होगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जमाना हमारा इन्तजार नहीं कर सकता है। अगर हम अब भी सावधान नहीं होंगे तो इतिहास में यह लिखा जायेगा कि एक बहुत बड़ा मौका हम को देश के शासन का मिला, और हम ने उस का ठीक उपयोग नहीं किया।

5-47 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1956.

[*Tuesday 21st February*, 1956]

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 443-44

(1) A copy of each of the following notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in pursuance of an assurance given during the discussion on the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1953;—

(a) Notification No. S.R.O. 3436/IDRA/18A/1/55, dated the 8th November, 1955.

(b) Notification No. S.R.O. 3437/IDRA/18A/2/55, dated the 8th November, 1955.

(c) Notification No. S.R.O. 3440/IDRA/18A/5/55, dated the 9th November, 1955.

(d) Notification No. S.R.O. 3564/IDRA/18A/3/55, dated the 25th November 1955.

(e) Notification No. S.R.O. 3565/IDRA/18A/4/55, dated the 25th November, 1955.

(2) Notification No. S. R. O. 31/R. Amdt. III, dated the 31st December, 1955, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

COLUMNS

OPINIONS ON BILL . 44

Paper No. VII containing opinions on the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 1954.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 444-46

Secretary reported the following two messages from Rajya Sabha,—

(i) that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1956 had passed a motion to refer the Copyright Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses and requested that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Committee may be communicated to Rajya Sabha;

(ii) that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1956 had passed the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill.

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID ON THE TABLE 446

Secretary laid on the Table the Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE— PRESENTED 446

Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Railways was presented.

BILL PASSED 447–60

All India institute of Medical Sciences Bill was further considered. Clause 9 was negatived. Bill as amended was passed.

COLUMNS

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT . . 461–566

Further discussion on the motion on Address by the President was continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1956. . . . . .

Motion on Address by the President.

GIPN—S. Lino—6 Lok Sabha—14-10-56—840.